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Vegetable

Outlook and Situation Report

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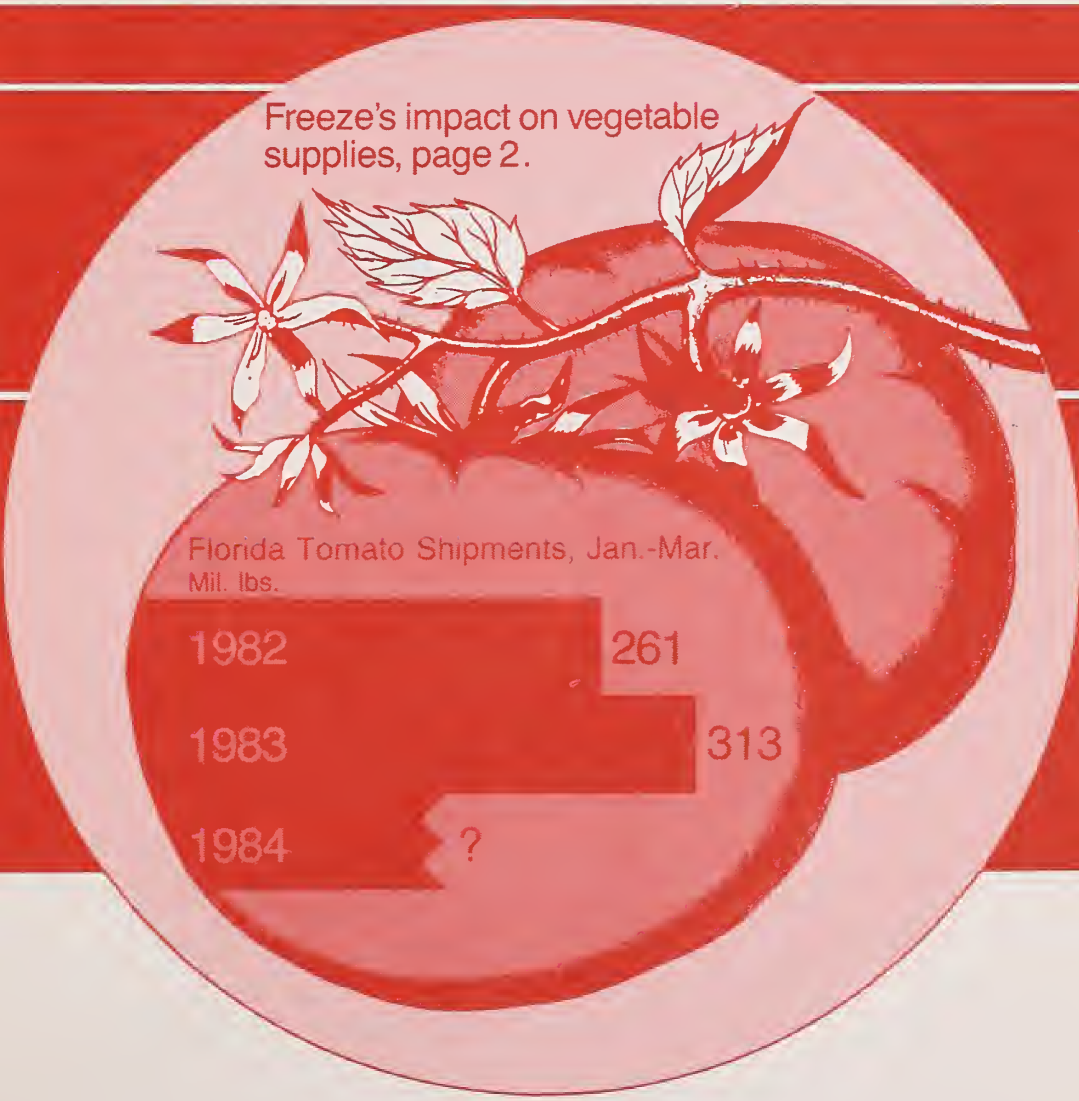

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Summary

Vegetable crops in parts of the South have been hit hard by freezing weather. On two nights in late December, a massive cold front moved through north and central Florida, Louisiana, and the Rio Grande Valley of Texas, seriously damaging snap beans, cabbage, cucumbers, eggplant, peppers, squash, and tomatoes. Some broccoli, cauliflower, carrots, and celery were also affected. Confronted with prolonged freezing temperatures, Texas was especially hard hit. In addition to southern Texas, some counties in southwest Florida also bore the brunt of the freeze.

As a result of the freeze, domestic shipments of tomatoes, peppers, cabbage, and squash will be reduced through early March. January supplies of peppers have been down by two-fifths, tomatoes by about a third, and squash by more than a quarter. Eggplant and cucumber shipments from Florida will be lower, but by a much lesser amount.

Partially offsetting the freeze damage is a considerably larger Mexican crop of winter vegetables. Acreage estimates show Mexican plantings of tomatoes, peppers, cucumbers, and eggplant to be 19 to 35 percent more than a year ago. Nevertheless, squash plantings are only slightly larger. Depending on their timing and quantity, Mexican supplies could ameliorate price hikes this winter.

Grower and retail prices for most vegetables will post moderate gains through mid-1984. Consumer prices inched upward in late 1983 because of reduced supplies of most fresh and processing vegetables, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and pulses. These smaller supplies, coupled with a higher demand due to health concerns and anticipated increases in personal disposable income, will push prices above last year's levels.

F.o.b. prices for tomatoes, bell peppers, and squash this winter are expected to be sharply above the previous year. However, from March on, prices might drop from a year earlier. Wholesale prices for cucumbers probably won't rise, but rather remain less than last year because most of the winter supplies will come from Mexico. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for fresh vegetables in 1984 is forecast to average 5 to 8 percent above 1983 because of shorter supplies and higher prices for potatoes.

U.S. harvested acreage for winter vegetables is still forecast to be slightly above 1983. The major gains are in broccoli, tomatoes, and lettuce. Arizona, California, and Florida increased planting substantially, while Texas saw a drop in acreage.

In 1983, fresh vegetable production dropped 3 percent from the previous year's record high. Weather-related problems caused yield cutbacks and production losses.

Last year, grower and retail prices for fresh vegetables rose in response to lower supplies. The grower index for fresh vegetables averaged 129 (1977=100), compared with 120 in 1982. The CPI registered a 4-percent gain.

The volume and value of processing vegetables dropped moderately in 1983. Large beginning stocks of many canned items and almost all frozen vegetables created adequate total supplies. The producer price index (1967=100) for canned vegetables was 2 percent above 1982, and the index for frozen items 1 percent higher.

About 7 percent fewer potatoes were harvested in 1983. Therefore, grower prices through June should average between $5.50 and $6.50 per cwt, up sharply from a year earlier. Sweetpotato production was the second smallest on record, so farmers will likely receive substantially higher prices through early 1984.

Short supplies are keeping dry bean prices up, despite subdued export demand. Grower prices for dry beans averaged $23.40 per cwt in 1983, up sharply from a year earlier. Prices in 1984 will probably remain substantially above 1983 levels.

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FRESH VEGETABLES

The Past as Prologue

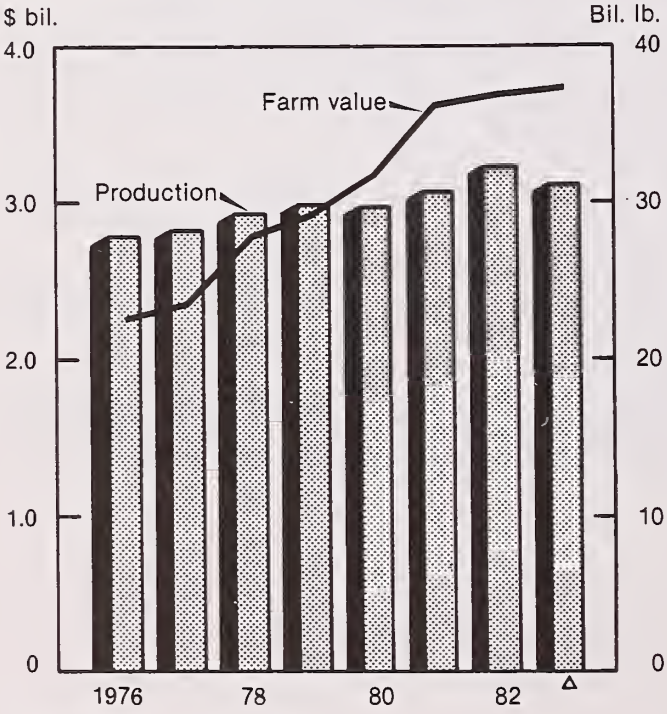
Recapping 1983

In 1983, the combined production of the nine main fresh-market vegetables (broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, honeydew melons, lettuce, onions, and tomatoes) declined 3 percent from the 1982 record and totaled 199 million cwt. Despite a 1-percent increase in harvested acreage—to 928,420—the drop occurred because of lower yields brought on by floods, drought, and finally a December freeze in Florida and Texas. Production declines were registered for all crops except cauliflower, sweet corn, lettuce, and honeydew melons. The reduced quantities of some fresh vegetables triggered prices that were higher than during the previous year and set the stage for increased plantings in 1984.

The value of the nine crops totaled $2.8 billion, a 7-percent gain from 1982. The average value rose to $14.12 per cwt, compared with $12.77 in 1982. A decline in the value of winter and spring vegetables marketed during January-June was offset by a substantial rise in the value of summer and fall produce marketed during July-December, when the effects of the drought were most evident.

During the second half of 1983, the lettuce crop was valued at more than $185 million greater than the first half, primarily because production rose 28 percent. The 1983 farm value of the storage crop of onions rose to $190 million as production decreased 11 percent and value per cwt increased 66 percent from 1982.

Farm Value and Production of Fresh Vegetables*



*Includes melons. △ Estimated.

California remains the major producer of fresh-market vegetables, accounting for about half of the U.S acreage, production, and crop value. Florida, Texas, and Arizona round out the top four, with Michigan and New York sharing the fifth spot.

Because of budget constraints, USDA's Crop Reporting Board cut its fresh vegetable estimates from 22 commodities to 9 during 1982. In 1981, the 13 eliminated crops accounted for about 30 percent of both production and value. Assuming those percentages are still valid, 1983 fresh vegetable production probably totaled 285 to 295 million cwt valued at $3.6 to $3.8 billion.

Farm and Retail Prices Up in 1983

The index of prices received by growers of fresh-market vegetables averaged 129 (1977=100) during 1983, compared with 120 in 1982 and 135 in 1981 (table 1). The index reached an annual high of 154 in April, reflecting the cool, wet spring in California and reduced plantings of some major crops. The index dipped in July and August, showing the normal pattern of adequate supplies, but rose again in the late summer and fall as the drought affected many eastern production areas. The recovering economy also stimulated demand and, combined with below-normal supplies, pushed up grower prices during the second half of the year. Prices received in September, October, and November averaged the highest on record.

Average retail prices were higher in 1983 than a year earlier. The retail price index for fresh vegetables was 299.3 (1967=100), a 4-percent rise from 1982. During January-June, the average was 4 percent below a year earlier, dropping to 280.7 in January. However, prices rose rapidly in the late summer and fall, as yields and crops were diminished by the drought. During second-half 1983, retail prices averaged 17 percent higher than a year earlier.

The December Freeze

The United States experienced one of the coldest weeks on record during December 20-26, 1983. Frigid arctic air pushed temperatures below normal by as much as 42°F in parts of Montana and 36°F in most of the Central Plains. Over the Christmas weekend, the massive cold front dipped into north and central Florida, Louisiana, and the Rio Grande Valley of Texas, seriously damaging citrus fruit, vegetables, and certain other crops, such as sugarcane. The minimum temperatures recorded throughout the Nation for those 2 days are shown in figure 1. Weather highlights for the areas producing fruit and winter vegetables follow.

Florida. Temperatures were nearly normal in the northern part of the State, above normal in the central portion, and springlike in the south during December 19-24. On the night of the 24th and 25th, bitter cold air moved in. Temperature lows in the northern producing areas on the 25th and 26th ranged from 16° to 21°F, with readings below 28°F from 8 to 12 hours. The lower east coast area had readings below 32°F, ranging down to 24°F on the 26th. Afternoon highs on the 25th failed to reach above freezing in the northern portion of the State, were in the 30's in the central part, and the 40's in the south.

By midweek, temperatures warmed rapidly, then turned cooler by New Year's weekend. However, temperatures remained above freezing during the second episode, except in the north, where readings dropped into the upper 20's on December 31 and January 1.

Texas. Record-breaking low temperatures occurred from December 23rd to the 26th, followed by a brief warming trend. Then, during December 29-30, another cold wave pushed subfreezing weather in the teens and low 20's into much of the Rio Grande Valley. Because of the high winds that accompanied the cold front, the chill factor reached 17°F below zero. In contrast to Florida, temperatures remained below freezing for 50 to 55 hours. The only Texas freeze that was worse occurred in 1962, when temperatures remained below freezing for 65 hours.

Critical Air Temperatures

Vegetables are extremely susceptible to damage from cold weather. Most leafy green vegetables will incur plant damage and suffer yield losses as the temperature nears 32°F. Certain crops may be sprayed with water to form a coat of ice around the plant that can provide some protection against cold, but this was of limited effectiveness during this freeze.

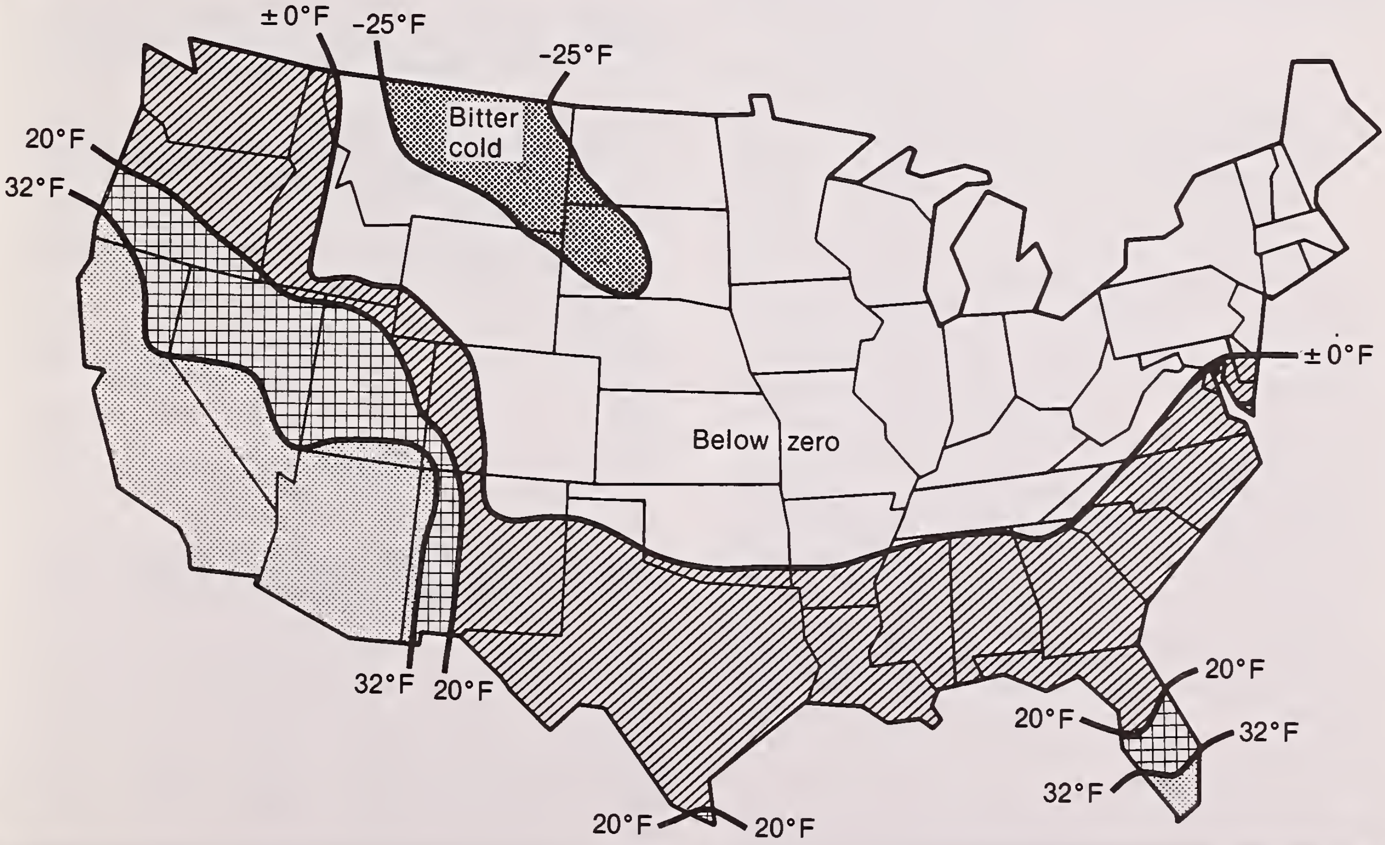
Winter vegetable crops in Florida and south Texas sustained moderate to severe damage during the night and early morning of December 25th and 26th. The crops most severely damaged were beans, cabbage, cucumbers, eggplant, peppers, squash, and tomatoes. Florida is the major domestic supplier of many fresh vegetables during the winter. Other important supply areas are south Texas, Arizona, California, and west Mexico.

Collier, Hendry, and Lee Counties in southwest Florida sustained the heaviest crop damage, with losses of 80 to 100 percent of the pepper and tomato crops and up to 100 percent of cucumber and squash production. Cucumbers and squash are the most sensitive to cold damage and sustained almost complete losses in all of Florida's production areas. Very few squash and cucumbers will be shipped from Florida until new crops are harvested in early March. Damage to the tomato crop will continue to curtail Florida's shipments until early April.

Dade County, Florida's southern-most production area, sustained moderate damage to its vegetable crop. An estimated 5 percent of the tomato acreage and 30 percent of the yield were lost. Thirty percent of Dade County's squash and bean acreage and 60 percent of the yields were also destroyed.

Figure 1.

Minimum Temperatures (°F) Recorded December 25-26, 1983



A third important winter production area damaged by the freeze was the lower east coast located between the cities of Pompano Beach and West Palm Beach. Moderate damage occurred to the tomato, eggplant, squash, bean, and pepper crops in this area.

Cabbage grown in a number of locations within Florida was also severely damaged. The largest concentration of cabbage is located near Hastings in northeast Florida. Yield loss in this area was estimated at 90 to 100 percent.

In south Texas, the fall crop of tender vegetables was nearly all harvested by the time of the freeze. Perhaps as much as 15 to 25 percent of the pepper and tomato crops remained in the field and were destroyed. Damage to the onion crop is difficult to assess because the visible damage occurs later if the cold weather causes the crop to "bolt" or turn to seed. Cabbage, broccoli, and cauliflower suffered loses of 30 to 40 percent, while between 50 to 60 percent of the celery crop was destroyed. Carrot tops were destroyed on 25 to 30 percent of the acreage, making mechanical harvesting impossible. The carrots themselves were not hurt, but harvesting them will be an expensive proposition.

Effect on Total U.S. Supply Is Moderate

By percentage, the drop in production in both States will be larger than the impact on total U.S. supplies. Normally, a major portion of the U.S. supply of winter vegetables is imported from Mexico, and this season, Mexico has expanded its plantings of vegetables for export. As of November 30, 1983, Mexican plantings were up as follows:

Crop	Percent change from 1982 plantings
Tomatoes	+20
Bell peppers	+35
Cucumbers	+27
Eggplant	+19
Squash	+1

If the Mexican export crop continues to develop normally, larger-than-usual supplies should be available.

The impact of the freeze is mostly limited to January and February, with only a small effect carrying over to March. Furthermore, supply reductions are mostly limited to tomatoes, peppers, cabbage, and squash. Smaller drops have been registered for eggplant and cucumbers. Florida normally does not produce many cucumbers during January-March, and anticipated increases in the supply of Mexican cucumbers will more than offset the crop loss in Florida.

U.S. pepper supplies will be as much as 39 percent lower in January than during the previous season, while supplies of tomatoes and squash will be 30 and 28 percent less, respectively. Eggplant supplies will drop by about 14 percent.

Effect On Grower Prices

The effect of lowered supplies on f.o.b. prices (see accompanying tables) is based on estimates of price flexibilities from past studies. Although flexibility estimates from different studies vary, -1.0 seems reasonable for the five vegetables included in this assessment. The price effect is obtained by multiplying the price flexibility times the percent change in total supply. Since supplies are down in Florida and up in Nogales, Arizona, the price change in Florida may be larger than the estimate, and the percentage change in the price of Mexican imports at Nogales may be smaller.

The Effect on CPI Insignificant

The forecast for the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for food in 1984 is not expected to change significantly as a result of the freeze. The CPI is still forecast to average 5 to 8 percent higher in 1984 than in 1983, with the current estimate at 4.1 percent. Some changes in the fresh vegetable component of the CPI are expected to occur, but they will likely be moderate. Although freeze damage was extensive in Texas and moderate in Florida, fresh-market supplies are expected to be adequate, and annual price rises will likely be small.

The components affected by the freeze are fresh fruit, fresh vegetables, and meat. Commodities within these components are weighted as to their relative importance in the average consumer's food budget. Oranges, for example, account for 0.5 percent of the consumer's food budget. Tomatoes account for 0.4 percent. Both commodities were affected by the freeze, but because these commodities make up such a small portion of the CPI for food eaten at home, sharp changes in their retail prices would be necessary for a significant change in the overall CPI for food.

Prices for some fresh vegetables will rise as a result of the freeze, most notably tomatoes. Wholesale tomato prices have more than doubled since the freeze. Other

Estimated change in the supply of selected fresh vegetables, Florida, 1982/83 to 1983/84

Month	Tomatoes	Bell peppers	Cucumbers	Squash	Eggplant
			Percent change		
December	3	10	8	–1	7
January	–30	–39	7	–28	–14
February	–20	–20	13	–18	–1
March	3	0	23	0	5
April	16	14	16	0	0
May	9	3	1	0	4

Estimated change in f.o.b. prices for selected fresh vegetables, 1982/83 to 1983/84

Month	Tomatoes	Bell peppers	Cucumbers	Squash	Eggplant
			Percent change		
December	–3	–10	–8	+1	–7
January	+30	+39	–7	+28	+14
February	+20	+20	–13	+18	+1
March	–3	0	–23	0	–5
April	–16	–14	–16	0	0
May	–9	–3	–1	0	–4

Relative Importance of Items in the Consumer Price Index, December 1982

Components	Percent of all items	Percent of food-at-home	Percent of all food
All food	18.96	—	100.0
Food-away-from-home	6.10	—	32.1
Food-at-home	12.87	100.0	67.9
Fresh fruit and vegetables	.95	7.4	5.0
Fresh fruit	.46	3.6	2.4
Apples	.09	.7	.5
Bananas	.46	3.6	2.4
Oranges	.10	.8	.5
Other fruit	.22	1.7	1.2
Frozen fruit and juices	.17	1.0	.7
Fresh vegetables	.49	3.8	2.6
Potatoes	.10	.8	.5
Lettuce	.11	.9	.6
Tomatoes	.07	.5	.4
Other fresh vegetables	.21	1.6	1.1

vegetables that were affected are cabbage, snap beans, eggplant, squash, and green peppers. Although prices for these vegetables are expected to rise temporarily, vegetables that were not affected by the freeze and are in good supply can offset the increases. Lettuce prices, for example, have been decreasing in recent weeks. As a result, the CPI forecast for fresh vegetables will be adjusted upward 2 points for the first quarter, but not changed for the other three quarters. Supplies of fresh vegetables are expected to return to normal in late March or early April.

Outlook for Supplies and Prices

Winter Acreage Up Slightly

This winter's prospective area for harvest in the major States of seven leading fresh-market vegetables totaled 149,400 acres. This was 3 percent above the acreage harvested during the same period in 1983. Acreage increases were in prospect for broccoli, lettuce, and tomatoes, while carrots, cauliflower, celery, and sweet corn showed declines. The larger areas of broccoli, lettuce, and tomatoes are to be expected in view of the continued popularity of these items and the generally favorable returns they afford to growers.

Mexican Shipments Up

Between October and mid-January, imports of leading fresh vegetables from Mexico increased 38 percent from a year earlier. Tomato imports rose sharply and accounted for most of the increase, with shipments of bell peppers, cucumbers, squash, and eggplant also up significantly. Meanwhile, imports of snap beans and other items were slightly below a year ago.

Most Mexican winter vegetable production is in the western portion of Sinaloa. As of November 30, vegetable plantings in Sinaloa totaled 22,300 hectares, up 23 percent from a year earlier. The area planted to tomatoes was up 27 percent from last season; bell peppers, 35 percent; cucumbers, 27 percent; eggplant, 19 percent; and zucchini, 1 percent. Last year, about half of the tomato, cucumber, and squash plantings, and three-fourths of the bell pepper and eggplant plantings had been completed by the end of November. After this December's freeze, the planting season in Sinaloa may have been extended somewhat.

Prospects for Leading Items

Lettuce

Lettuce growers plan to harvest 8 percent more area this winter than a year ago. Growers in western Arizona and California's Imperial Valley, which provide most of the winter supplies, increased their acreage for the second year in a row, after several years of decline because of low prices, labor problems, and a whitefly infestation.

The larger planted area, along with possible gains in yields, should ensure greater production this winter. As a result, prices will probably average moderately less than a year ago. During January 1984, shipping point prices, f.o.b. the Imperial Valley, ranged from $3 to $5 a carton (2 dozen heads) and averaged about $4. This compares with January 1983's $3 to $8 and average of about $5. Retail prices dropped throughout the month of January. Retail prices for lettuce in Washington, D.C., fell nearly 50 percent from January 1 to January 15. However, lettuce prices are extremely volatile, and any interruption in supplies can push them up sharply.

For all of 1983, lettuce production totaled 63.8 million cwt, 2 percent more than in 1982. Increased production during the second half of the year, together with improved quality and prices, pushed the total value to $797 million. Lettuce is the top-valued vegetable crop in the Nation.

Tomatoes

Florida tomato growers, the primary U.S. winter producers, expect to harvest 16,300 acres, a 7-percent increase from a year earlier. However, the freeze moderately damaged the older crops in the southwest and Ft. Pierce-Pompano areas, lowering production from those areas during February and early March. Dade County escaped serious freeze damage, and the peak volume is expected by late January or early February. Harvest has been completed in the Palmetto-Ruskin area. Fruit quality and yields have been good, and sizes have been large to extra large. Plant growth and fruit development will be slowed by the cold weather.

Prices for Florida tomatoes were rather mediocre in October and, in November, fell to levels substantially below 1982. At mid-December, prices still averaged only $16.60 per cwt, down about 22 percent from the previous year. However, January wholesale prices have more than doubled from the December 15 level. During January, f.o.b. prices for mature greens in south and central Florida ranged from $12 to $15 a carton, compared with $5.50 to $6.50 a year earlier.

Shipping point prices during late January and early February probably will continue at current levels, but they should gradually decline in late February and March as market supplies return to normal, barring any additional freezes. Increased supplies from Mexico will moderate any further wholesale price increases for tomatoes. It appears that retail price rises resulting from the freeze have peaked for this crop.

During 1983, farmers growing tomatoes for the fresh market produced 26.2 million cwt, down from 27 million a year earlier. The crop had a value of $651.7 million, 7 percent more than in 1982. Nevertheless, the retail price index for tomatoes remained about the same as a year earlier.

Onions

Production of onions in 1983 was down only 11 percent from 1982's record harvest. The 1983 storage crop, at 18.3 million cwt, was 11 percent smaller than 1982's record crop. Shipments out of major growing areas since September are running slightly ahead of last year's pace.

With the Japanese buying more dry onions than last year, prices have risen sharply. Grower prices on December 15 averaged $18.80 per cwt, compared with $6.82 a year earlier. F.o.b. shipping point prices for 50-pound sacks (U.S. No. 1) in the Western States during January were $8.00 to $8.50 more than a year earlier. Retail onion prices since mid-1983 have typically been about 20 percent higher than in 1982. Further price gains through spring are anticipated, as storage stocks are drawn down and a more accurate assessment is made of the freeze damage to the Texas onion crop.

The area planted to spring onions in Arizona, California, and Texas is estimated at 26,400 acres, 7 percent less than in 1983 and 10 percent below 1982. Texas acreage for harvest, at 16,500 acres, is down 13 percent from a year earlier.

In the Rio Grande Valley of Texas, the freeze slowed field work and damaged growing onions. Heavy damage to early-planted fields is likely, but later plantings may recover. Losses also occurred in the San Antonia-Winter Garden area and at Laredo, but they were not as serious as in the Valley.

Celery

Celery producers decreased their winter area to 7,900 acres, down from 8,500 last year. The December freeze in Florida caused light damage to planted areas, but some problems may appear later. Transplanting returned to normal with the return of normal weather. Planted area was down in both California and Arizona. Harvest was virtually completed by January 1 on California's central coast. Transplanting remained active on the south coast during December, and harvesting was becoming more active with good market conditions.

Celery prices in recent months have been sharply higher than a year ago. Through mid-December, grower prices averaged $22 per cwt, compared with $7.34 a year earlier. In January, f.o.b. prices at shipping points in California and Florida were running substantially higher than a year ago. Retail prices have also been well above 1983. With a smaller acreage and some freeze damage to the Florida crop, retail prices will remain strong through the first half of 1984.

PROCESSED VEGETABLES

Recent Developments

1983 Processing Tonnage and Value Down

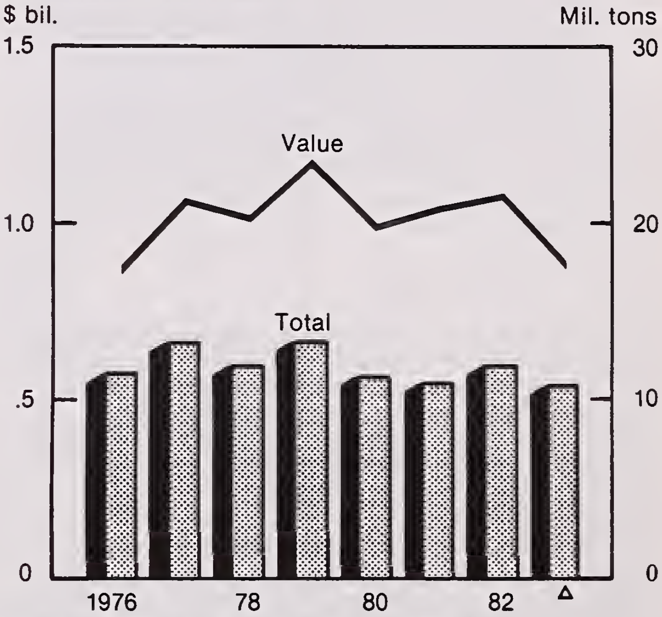
Production of the seven leading processing vegetables totaled 10.9 million tons in 1983, down 8 percent from the large 1982 crop, but still moderately above 1981's volume. Of the seven crops, only cauliflower recorded a slight increase from its 1982 tonnage.

The total value of the 1983 crop is estimated at $885 million, substantially less than in 1982, but 5 percent more than in 1981. Grower prices for snap beans, sweet corn, green peas, and tomatoes (dual-use) fell moderately from their 1982 levels. Light demand, particularly for canned items, and ample stocks that cushioned production decreases contributed to the drop. The same factors, together with the moderately lower volume, caused total value to drop.

The leading States, in order of processing tonnage for the four principal vegetables (snap beans, sweet corn, green peas, and tomatoes), remain California, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Oregon, and Washington. California ranks first in volume and value; Wisconsin is the leading State in terms of acreage. Together, these five States accounted for 82 percent of total U.S. production in 1983, 74 percent of acreage, and 72 percent of total value.

The tonnage of snap beans, sweet corn, and green peas for canning slipped from 1982 levels. Grower prices for sweet corn and green peas rose moderately, but snap

Farm Value and Production of Processed Vegetables*



*Asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, cabbage for sauerkraut, sweet corn, cucumbers for pickles, green peas, spinach, tomatoes, broccoli, carrots, and cauliflower.
ΔPreliminary.

bean prices fell. Crop values for all three items were down. Processed tomato production declined moderately, but primarily as a result of weather setbacks.

The three major vegetables for freezing (snap beans, sweet corn, and green peas) experienced notable production declines, largely because of ample stocks. Grower prices for these three items showed steep price drops, and total values on an across-the-board basis fell sharply.

Frozen Holdings Up, Canned Stocks Mixed

Fourth-quarter cold storage holdings of frozen vegetables are normally higher than for any other quarter, and such was the case here. Indeed, they appear to be among the highest for any recorded fourth quarter, with the possible exception of 1982, for which data is unavailable. The large holdings reflect the yearend seasonal increase, the continued rise in demand for frozen vegetables, and ample carryover stocks. Cold storage holdings on a monthly basis through 1983 also continued to be well above historical levels.

Carryovers of the four leading canned vegetables—green peas, snap beans, sweet corn, and tomatoes—showed a 50-50 split. Stocks of green peas and snap beans were down sharply from the previous year, while stocks of sweet corn and tomatoes were more than 50 percent higher. As for the 1983/84 carryover of other vegetables, the majority of commodities showed increases from 1982/83, as did the total carryover for all canned items.

The pack data for all eight canned items are currently not available. However, the 1983/84 pack of corn and green peas dropped substantially from 1982/83, as could be expected given reduced production. Similarly, the packs for snap beans, canned tomatoes, and some tomato products probably fell. However, the canned lima pack was up slightly from a year ago. The combined pack for all eight major canned vegetables may be a tenth less than in 1982/83.

Producer, Retail Indexes Show Only Slight Gains

High carryovers and continued light demand for processing vegetables kept prices from rising steeply in 1983. The 1983 producer price index (PPI) for canned vegetables, at 246.8 (1967=100), was slightly above 1982's 241.8. The index strengthened toward the end of the year, reaching its highest point in December. The PPI for frozen vegetables registered 283.9, compared with 280 the previous year.

In 1983, the CPI for processed vegetables averaged 139.5 (December 1977=100), compared with 138.9 the previous year. Relatively low inflation and light demand kept prices fairly stable. The CPI for frozen vegetables, at 151.2, was up 4 percent from 1982. The index for frozen items climbed to its highest level in the third quarter of 1983, then dropped slightly during the fourth. The index for the ten major canned items dropped 2 percent from 1982. Prices through the first 9 months of 1983 tended to be slightly less than a year earlier, but they edged up during the fourth quarter.

Outlook

1984 To See Moderate Price Rises

Forecasts for early 1984 indicate that the economic recovery will likely continue, although at a slower pace. The inflation rate is a matter of much speculation, but the overall rate will probably be moderately above 1983. The implications for processed vegetables include:

- The continued economic recovery will likely support increased interest in purchasing food-away-from-home, thus assuring a steady market for the institutional trade.
- Items like processed tomatoes (good sellers in the fast food industry) will likely be in continued demand.
- For food eaten at home, the expected rise in per capita disposable income will translate into higher purchases of frozen vegetables and lower purchases of canned.

The expected higher inflation rate could put some additional upward pressure on food prices, particularly processing vegetables. Marketing costs—such as labor, energy, transportation, and packaging—will undoubtedly advance from a year earlier.

Fewer supplies will also put upward pressure on prices. Cold storage holdings of frozen vegetables are below year-ago levels. Canned supplies will likely be moderately less than in 1982/83, but should be more than adequate for most items.

Reconciling the above factors, prices should show the following trends. Grower prices will be up slightly for snap beans and green peas, because both the packs and carryovers dropped, pushing supplies moderately to substantially below 1982/83. Wholesale and retail prices will likely continue to edge upward through early 1984. Supplies of sweet corn and tomatoes should be moderately less than the previous year; grower prices have advanced slightly for the former and declined moderately for the latter. Retail prices for both, along with those for canned limas, should remain about even with first-half 1983.

Wholesale and retail prices for the major frozen items, except spinach, will remain about even to just slightly more a year earlier. Stocks for the three major frozen vegetables are more than ample and should temper any price increases.

The PPI for frozen vegetables through mid-1984 should only average about 3 to 5 percent above 1983. Price increases for canned vegetables are expected to be greater—5 to 10 percent. The retail price index for processed vegetables should see a similar 5- to 10-percent gain through 1984.

Planted Acreage For Dual-Use Crops Could Increase

The moderate acreage declines of 1983 are undoubtedly helping to bring supplies down to manageable levels. As spring planting approaches, the constant reduction in stocks will likely encourage the industry to expand contracted acreage by about 3 to 6 percent in 1984.

California, the leading processing State, will likely see slight to moderate gains in contracted tomato acreage. The State's 1983/84 tomato pack was down 13 percent from the previous year. Favorable prospects for away-from-home demand will make acreage increases attractive.

Snap bean and green pea acreage could be expanded moderately, both for freezing and canning, because of tight supplies and firm prices. Acreage for canned sweet corn could also increase somewhat, as supplies have been down and movement through November was substantially above the previous year.

The Pacific Northwest freezers may also contract for moderately more acreage this coming spring. Disappearance of frozen stocks continues at a good pace, indicating good consumer interest. The stable prices and forecasts for continued economic growth in 1984 will likely result in increased consumption of major frozen vegetables.

Prospects for Leading Items

Green Peas

The 1983 green pea crop for processing was estimated at 416,110 tons, substantially below last year. Planted acreage was about even, but weather setbacks caused yields to drop 15 percent. There was an almost even split between canners and freezers for the total share, with production for canning coming out just slightly ahead.

The total supply of canned peas for 1983/84 will be tight. The pack was estimated at 20.6 million cases (basis 24 303's), 16 percent less than in 1982/83. The June carryover plunged 43 percent from last season, leaving total supplies in November, at 24.1 million cases, sharply less than in 1982/83. Shipments are running well ahead of last year, indicating a healthy demand for the product.

With supplies down and shipments up, prices have moved upwards, too. The PPI for green peas (June 1981=100) averaged 208.2 in 1983, up 6 percent from a year earlier. Throughout the latter half of the year, the index continually advanced and reached 229 in December. With canners' holdings down 33 percent, wholesale prices for peas will be pressured upwards during 1984.

Preliminary estimates place the frozen pack at 344.2 million pounds, compared with 404.8 million the previous season. The June 1 carryover was estimated at 92.5 million pounds, more than double the previous year's carryover. This left the season's supply only 2 percent below that of 1982/83. Disappearance during June-December was estimated at 169.2 million pounds, approximately 52 percent of the available supply. Frozen stocks through January were 7 percent less than last season's levels.

Prices for retail and institutional size cartons in mid-January were about even with 1983. Retail and institutional prices will likely continue to strengthen in 1984, with slight to moderate advances for both through June.

Snap Beans

Moderate production decreases were recorded for snap beans during 1983. The dual-use crop totaled 587,400 tons, of which 408,960 went to canners. The 70-30 percent split between canners and freezers remained unchanged from last season.

The final estimates of the canned pack for 1983 are currently not available. Preliminary estimates from January to November indicate that the pack will be moderately less than last season. The July 1 carryin (basis 24/303's) was sharply below 1982/83, so total supplies for 1983/84 could be substantially less than a year ago. On November 1, canners' stocks were down sharply from the previous year, and shipments were running moderately above last year.

Wholesale prices for canned beans climbed steadily through 1983. The PPI averaged 198.3 for the year, compared with 190.9 in 1982. Foodservice cases posted gains of a dollar above January 1983 and showed moderate increases since last October. Retail prices also were a dollar higher this January, but they showed no change since October. Canned prices—wholesale, retail, and institutional—will likely continue to be substantially above last year.

The frozen green bean pack was 248.7 million pounds, 13 percent less than in 1982/83, but about even with 1981/82. Regular cut green beans were the leading item, accounting for 63 percent of the total. The West continues to lead in frozen bean production, with the East and South following closely behind. The Midwest is the third largest region for freezing snap beans.

Stocks through January were 4 percent above 1983. Disappearance from July through November averaged 45 percent of the supply. Prices for foodservice and regular cartons were relatively unchanged from a year ago. Through June, retail and institutional prices could advance 2 to 5 percent from first-half 1983.

Sweet Corn

Sweet corn tonnage was estimated at 2.21 million tons, a sharp drop from the record 1982 crop. About 60 percent of raw production went to canners; the remainder was processed as frozen.

The record 1982 crop and sluggish movement resulted in an unusually high carryover for 1983/84. Carryin stocks on July 1 totaled 11.2 million cases (basis 24/303's), a 53-percent hike over the previous season. On the other hand, the pack, at 51.6 million cases, was substantially below that of 1982/83. As a result, the November 1 estimate showed total supplies just moderately less than a year earlier. Shipments during July-October were running 13 percent above a year earlier, largely because of increased exports. During July-November, canners exported 37 percent more sweet corn than a year earlier. Total stocks in canners' hands for retail and institutional use were also below the previous season.

Retail and institutional prices are steady, showing little change from October. Retail corn continues to sell substantially higher than last January, while the institutional sizes were quoted at prices moderately above last year. The 1983 wholesale price index for canned corn was about even with 1982. Canned corn prices should show modest gains during first-half 1984. The pace of shipments will keep prices firm, while adequate supplies will keep them from rising appreciably. Through mid-1984, wholesale prices should average 2 to 6 percent above 1983.

Preliminary estimates place the frozen corn pack at 356.1 million pounds, almost a quarter less than in 1982/83. This season's supply of frozen cut corn was forecast at 452.2 million pounds, down 6 percent from a year earlier. Again, a huge carryover (almost three times the size of the 1982/83 carryin) compensated for sharply reduced tonnage. Frozen corn-on-the-cob supplies also declined only moderately because of immense carryovers. Cut corn holdings on January were down 6 percent from a year earlier, but they were unchanged for cob corn.

Frozen corn prices are holding their own. In mid-January, cut corn prices for retail and institutional sizes were virtually unchanged from a year ago. Cob corn at the retail level dropped 7 percent from a year ago; institutional prices were also substantially less. Ample supplies will likely result in prices about even to only slightly higher during the first 6 months of 1984.

Tomatoes

The 1983 harvest of processing tomatoes was estimated at 7 million tons, compared with 7.3 million in 1982. Of the 10 major producing States, seven posted production downturns from the previous year. California generated 85 percent of the total output, with Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana ranking next in order of raw tonnage produced. The Ohio crop was substantially more than in 1982, and the Indiana crop about even. California and Michigan, however, saw decreasing yields and consequently lower production.

A 3-percent drop in California production translated into a 13-percent decrease for the California tomato pack (all varieties, actual cases). The July 1 carryover was up sharply from the previous year. Retail sizes showed a moderate drop in the 1983/84 supply; ample carryovers apparently counterbalanced the substantially reduced pack. Institutional supplies remained relatively unchanged from 1982/83. Although data are not available, national averages for tomato packs and supplies will likely closely follow the trends set by California, the industry leader.

Tomato products, most of which California alone processes, showed mixed results. Institutional sizes of catsup and tomato paste increased moderately this season, primarily because of hefty carryovers. However, the carryovers did not boost supplies for retail and institutional sizes of tomato puree, which are down 21 and 4 percent, respectively. The total supply of chili sauce fell substantially from a year ago because of reductions in the pack and carryover.

Tonnage for processed tomatoes in the 10 major producing countries dropped 2 percent in 1983. Italy, our leading supplier, registered an 8-percent increase from the previous year. Imports of tomato paste rose 17 percent during July-November 1983, compared with the same period a year earlier.

Retail and institutional sizes of canned tomatoes in January were trading at prices about even with January 1983. Prices for tomato products, particularly tomato paste, remained slightly less than the previous year. Prices for canned tomatoes will remain about even or slightly higher than last season because of ample supplies. Other items, such as sauce and puree, should see moderate advances.

Other Processed Vegetables

The California frozen cauliflower pack totaled 57.5 million pounds between July 1 and December 1, an 18-percent drop from last year. For the same period, California processors packed 4 percent more frozen broccoli, but 39 percent fewer brussels sprouts than a year earlier.

Canned asparagus supplies through October 1 were slightly above 1982/83 (basis 24/303's). Shipments from March 1 through October 1 were also running slightly ahead of last year. The 1983/84 canned lima pack (24/303's) was 3 percent above last year, but total supplies were down moderately because of a 38-percent drop in the carryover. On November 1, retail cases were in short supply, and the number of institutional cases was relatively unchanged from 1982.

POTATOES

Recent Developments

Total Seasonal Potato Crops Down in 1983

Following a common theme in 1983, potato growers cut back acreage in response to the previous year's depressed prices. Total production was estimated at 326 million cwt, down 7 percent from 1982. Crops for all four seasons fell. The winter harvest showed the least decline (3 percent), and the drought-stricken summer crop the most (20 percent).

Fall production, at 288 million cwt, dropped 6 percent below the plentiful 1982 harvest. The seven Eastern States grew 19 percent fewer potatoes in 1983. The eight Central States harvested 4 percent less, and the nine Western States saw production declines of 4 percent from 1982. Of the leading States, Idaho, Maine, and Wisconsin harvested less; Washington, Oregon (all counties except Malheur), and North Dakota harvested more.

Stocks Moderately Less, Disappearance Down

On January 1, stocks of fall potatoes in the 15 major States were estimated at 161 million cwt, compared with 179 million in 1983. Holdings were down in the Western States, except California, where stocks were slightly above a year earlier. Stocks in the Central States were down 3 percent from last year. Holdings in North Dakota and Ohio were up 10 and 22 percent, respectively, while stocks in the other four States exhibited moderate to substantial reductions.

Stocks in the Eastern States declined sharply from 1983 holdings and showed the largest decreases of the three regions. Eastern holdings totaled 22 million cwt, down 22 percent from 1983. Stocks in Maine and New York fell about a fifth, and those in Pennsylvania tumbled 44 percent from a year earlier.

Through January 1, the disappearance of potatoes in the major storage States, at 117 million, was only 1 percent behind a year ago. Included in this estimate were 15.9 million cwt of shrinkage and those potatoes dumped and lost to date. Shrinkage was down by about 20 percent from last year.

Stocks of Frozen Products Continue Up

In January, cold storage holdings for all frozen potato products were 1 percent more than a year earlier. Stocks of frozen french fries rose 2 percent, while holdings of other frozen potato products remained unchanged from 1983.

Frozen stocks continued their upward climb through 1983. Total frozen holdings reached a record-high 1 billion pounds in July. Stocks through the latter half of the year showed their usual seasonal decline, but began to pick up through November and December. Although 1982 estimates are not available for these months, it is likely that fourth-quarter 1983 holdings were about even to slightly above a year earlier.

Frozen french fries accounted for approximately 80 percent of all frozen products, and restaurants, as usual, took a large portion of the pack. Moderate increases in sales of food-away-from-home during 1983 undoubtedly strengthened the demand for frozen french fries. If stocks of other frozen products, which include items normally sold at grocery stores, can be taken as a barometer of at-home demand, then home use will likely continue to increase. Stocks of other frozen potatoes stood at 143 million pounds in December, 27 percent more than in December 1981.

The bulk of potatoes used for processing goes to the frozen trade. Based on USDA estimates of processing use in eight States, frozen potato products through January were being turned out at a rate just slightly below last year. During January, processing in the Pacific Northwest, the major producer of frozen products, was up 4 percent from a year earlier. Freezers in Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wisconsin continued to use the fall crop at below year-ago rates. Use of the fall crop in Maine (the smallest processor) declined by more than half in January.

Wholesale and retail prices for frozen products ended the season on a mixed note. The PPI for frozen french fries averaged 2 percent above the previous season. Retail prices, however, were moderately less than in 1982. In 1983, the average retail price for frozen french fries was 62 cents. Retail prices started easing upwards during the latter part of the year and will likely remain moderately higher because of firm demand. Similarly, wholesale prices through early 1984 will average above 1983.

Grower, Tablestock Prices Increase

Grower prices for potatoes started 1983 at $3.61 per cwt, but ended the year at $5.53 because of the moderately smaller crop. Prices peaked seasonally in August, just before the start of the fall crop. The 1983 season-average price was estimated at $5.69, 28 percent higher than in 1982.

F.o.b. prices took a turn for the better as well (see table 23), reflecting the reduced crop and good demand. Shipments of tablestock potatoes in the fourth quarter were above a year earlier. For the year as a whole, however, they were running slightly above 1982 levels in response to ample supplies earlier in the year and continuing strong demand.

The CPI for fresh potatoes averaged moderately less than in 1982. It was not until August that 1983 retail prices caught up with year-earlier levels. By August, stocks had dwindled; the summer crop was hit by drought; and there was considerable speculation as to how much the drought would decrease the fall crop. After fall-crop shipments began, prices slipped, but they still stayed ahead of 1982.

Canadian Shipments Down; Dumping Suit Dropped

The U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) unanimously determined on December 12, 1983, that the U.S. potato industry was not being materially damaged by imports from Canada. This decision effectively laid to rest the dumping case against Canada.

Imports of Canadian tablestock potatoes totaled 125,790 metric tons during the 1982/83 crop year, sharply below the previous season. Canadian shipments to the United States during October through November 1983 were sharply above a year earlier. Seed imports were down, largely because American shippers must now certify that all seed imports will actually be sold as seed, and not fresh potatoes.

In 1982/83, U.S. exports to Canada were moderately less than during the previous crop year. Exports for the present season (October-December) are still trailing behind a year ago. The Canadian Government is continuing its investigation against the dumping of U.S. potatoes in British Columbia.

Winter Production Increases Sharply

Despite the late December frost, Florida's winter potato crop continues to be in good shape. The crop is forecast at 1.33 million cwt, a hefty 44-percent jump from last season. California expects moderate production gains this winter. The 1984 winter crop, at 2.68 million cwt, is forecast sharply above last year's harvest. Plantings in both States were appreciably larger than last year in response to higher prices.

Outlook

Potato Prices Likely To Advance in 1984

A lower crop, seasonally dwindling supplies, good demand backed by an ongoing economic recovery—all point to higher potato prices at every level. Grower prices through first-quarter 1984 will average between $5.50 and $6.50 per cwt. The retail price index for tablestock potatoes through the first two quarters of 1984 will probably rise anywhere from 25 to 30 percent from a year earlier.

Moderate Acreage Increases Seen Probable

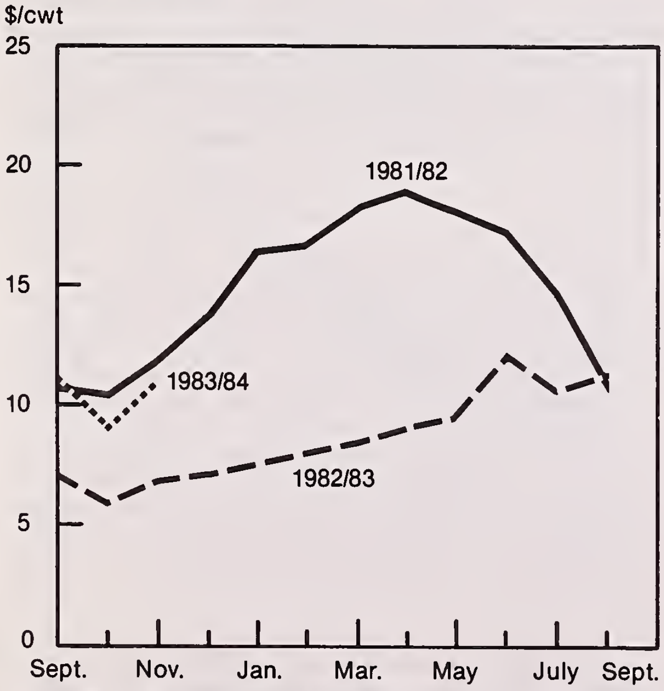
With higher prices, farmers are expected to expand potato acreage in 1984. The spring and summer crops, which account for about 10 to 14 percent of total annual production, will likely see moderate acreage increases. The fall crop, by far the most important, should also post 2 to 6 percent acreage gains. Processing demand looks firm and will also put upward pressure on plantings.

SWEETPOTATOES

Production Down Sharply, Prices Continue Upward

The 1983 sweetpotato crop, at 11.8 million cwt, was the second smallest on record. North Carolina and Louisiana, the two largest producers, saw production declines of 27 and 9 percent, respectively, from the previous year. Bad weather during critical planting and maturation stages diminished yields in most regions. However, the major reason for the sharp drop was acreage cutbacks in response to steep price declines during the 1982/83 season.

This Year's Sweetpotato Prices Rebound From Year Earlier



*Crop year. F.O.B. shipping point prices.

In 1983, grower prices were estimated at $12.30 per cwt, compared with $7.90 during the previous season. Fourth-quarter prices realized sharp gains from a year earlier, with farmers receiving an average of $11.58 per cwt.

F.o.b. prices for sweetpotatoes through the fourth quarter similarly were quoted at double those of a year earlier. Furthermore, f.o.b. prices through mid-January continued at levels well above the previous year. Meanwhile, unloads of sweetpotatoes from Louisiana and North Carolina were substantially below a year ago, reflecting limited supplies.

Given a sharply smaller crop, a reduced pack of sweetpotatoes was expected. So far (July to October 1), the 1983 pack, at 1.2 million cases (basis 24/303's), has registered a 58-percent drop from a year earlier. Shipments for the period dipped only 6 percent from 1982, but were 9 percent above 1981. Prices for canned sweetpotatoes, cuts and wholes, ended the year at $9.50 and $11.50 per case (basis 24/303), respectively, substantially less than a year earlier.

Tighter supplies and restricted shipments of fresh sweetpotatoes will translate into substantially higher grower prices through first-half 1984. F.o.b. prices will likely remain sharply above a year earlier. If canned shipments and prices at least hold steady, this, together with strengthened grower and f.o.b. prices for the fresh product, could induce farmers to moderately expand plantings for the 1984 crop.

MUSHROOMS

Grower Prices Up in 1983

For the mushroom industry, 1983 was a year of change. There was a movement toward larger firms and a continuing emphasis on fresh rather than processed mushrooms. Grower prices for both fresh and processing mushrooms advanced from 1982. Retail prices for the fresh product dropped, while the PPI for canned mushrooms rose slightly.

At Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, grower prices for No. 1 fresh clean-cut mushrooms in bulk for repackaging averaged 68 to 75 cents a pound on an annual basis, compared with 63 to 70 cents in 1982. These prices were the highest received by growers in 5 years and were due to lower production and strong fresh-market demand. The reviving economy also aided the turnaround in the industry.

Quotations for processing mushrooms climbed sharply last year, despite ongoing foreign competition. The Kennett Square price for No. 1 clean-cut processing mushrooms ranged from 56 to 67 cents a pound, compared with 45 to 57 cents in 1982. Firm demand by some large processors likely helped boost prices.

Retail prices for fresh mushrooms were about the same as in 1982. The 1983 average was approximately $1.87 a pound, compared with $1.85 a year earlier. Part of the downward pressure on retail prices was caused by promotional tactics, such as supermarket specials. Hence, retail prices did not respond to the upward pressure from grower prices and the mild inflation in food prices.

Canned mushroom prices finished the year slightly above the 1982 average. The PPI for canned mushrooms should average about 191 (1967=100), compared with 182.5 in 1982, because of rising marketing costs and the temporary imposition of a bond for 7.38 percent of the f.o.b. value of Chinese imports. However, increased canned imports helped counteract some of the rise.

Temporary Duty on Foreign Imports Ended

The temporary higher duty on canned mushrooms ended in November. It had been in effect for 3 years and was designed to give the industry a chance to adjust to foreign competition. The dumping case brought by domestic interests against the People's Republic of China was also dropped, because the Department of Commerce's final determination was that canned mushrooms from China were being sold at less than fair value. This but *de minimis* decision amended an earlier one, which had required that a bond be posted for such imports. The decision is currently being appealed. Canned mushroom imports during July-November 1983 totaled 46.3 million metric tons, compared with 45.7 million a year earlier. The major source of imports remained the People's Republic of China.

1984 Grower Prices Firm, Likely To Remain So

Grower prices for fresh and processed mushrooms at Kennett Square continue to show strength. Through January 20, prices for fresh No. 1 mushrooms averaged 70 to 74 cents a pound, hovering mostly around 73. This compares with 66 to 72 cents last year. Processing mushrooms sold anywhere from 62 to 68 cents, generally settling around 66. On average, processing prices are substantially higher than a year ago.

Given the increased demand for fresh mushrooms, grower prices through first-half 1984, particularly for fresh, should remain the same or slightly higher than in 1983. The expected larger crop will likely temper any sharp advances. Retail prices for fresh mushrooms, which began to rise during the latter half of 1983, could show moderate gains during the first quarter of this year.

Prices for processing mushrooms will likely remain relatively stable, but could possibly slip because of the likelihood of a steady volume of imports. Similarly, the PPI for canned mushrooms will probably remain stable through the early months of 1984.

PULSES

Dry Edible Beans

1983 Shows Across-the-Board Declines

The 1983 production estimate for dry edible beans, at 15.3 million cwt, was sharply less than in 1982. Although production was down for all classes, some types were substantially more affected than others—largely because of limited export opportunities and languishing prices.

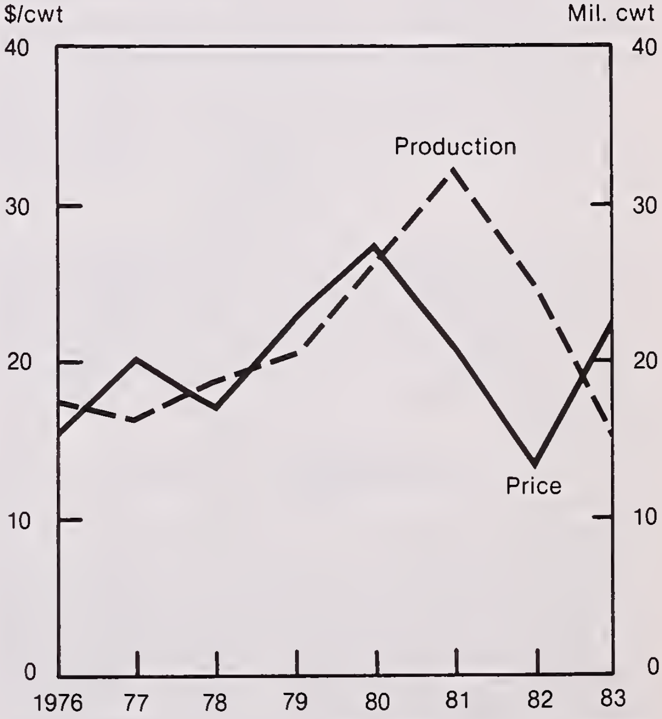
The major varieties (navy, pinto, and Great Northern beans) exhibited sharp production cutbacks in 1983. These decreases were due more to acreage cutbacks than to reduced yields, although in some States yields were adversely affected by hot, dry weather. Navy bean production was 42 percent less than in 1982 and 17 percent below 1981. Michigan is the principal grower of navy beans, producing more than three-quarters of total U.S. output. Minnesota and North Dakota are the other major commercial growers of navy beans. All three States harvested much fewer beans in 1983.

Production of pinto beans declined 41 percent from 1982, and the 1983 harvest also was sharply less than the 10-year historical average of 6.8 million cwt. Production plummeted over the last 2 years because major foreign buyers, such as Mexico, dropped out of the market. Stocks were ample, and prices depressed. The major producing States are Colorado, North Dakota, and Idaho.

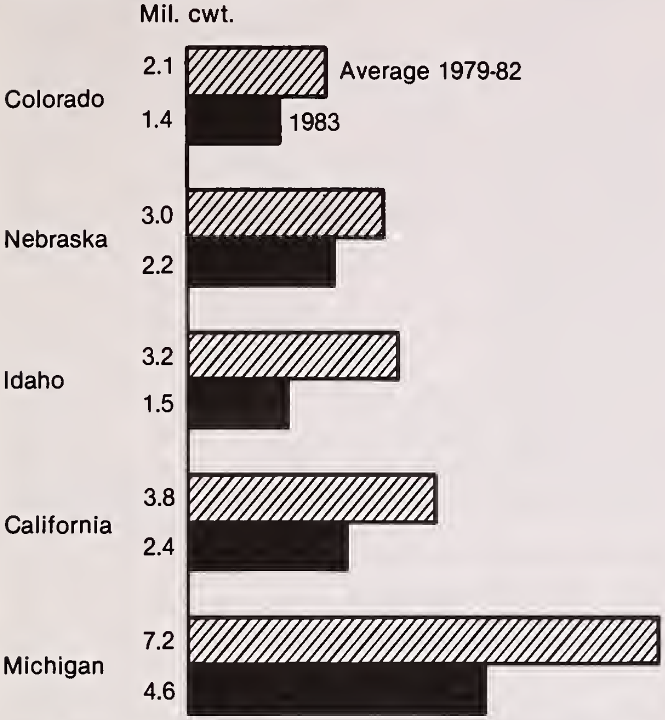
Great Northern production, at 1.9 million cwt, was 29 percent less than the previous year. Nebraska remains the major producer with more than 80 percent of the total share. Idaho and Wyoming are other commercial growers who produce Great Northerns in consistently large amounts.

Some of the other classes showed even larger production declines. In 1983, red kidney production was forecast at 1 million cwt, down 52 and 36 percent, respectively, from 1982 and 1981. The output of black turtle soup beans,

Dry Beans: 1983 Production Drops and Prices Climb



Dry Bean Output by Leading States: 1983 Crops Down Sharply in All Five



another class much in demand during the Mexican contract years, showed an 80-percent decline in 1983. Even other types not so affected by the loss of Mexican imports were affected by static domestic demand, ample stocks, and other disinterested foreign buyers. Hence, blackeyes, garbanzos, small whites, cranberrys, pinks, and small reds showed production cutbacks.

Large and baby limas, two of the higher priced classes, were also affected by the subdued market. Large lima production was substantially less than a year ago. Baby limas, however, were down only moderately.

Prices Rebound in Late 1983

Dry bean prices got off to a slow start in 1983. Early in the year, grower prices could best be described in one word—abysmal. F.o.b. prices also got off to a faltering start. Grower prices for first-quarter 1983 averaged $12.07 per cwt, compared with $19.70 a year earlier. However, grower prices began to improve during the second quarter as supplies began to dwindle seasonally. Third-quarter prices showed signs of definite recovery. The vastly reduced 1983 crop and anticipation of tight supplies served to stimulate prices yet further, with fourth-quarter grower prices averaging $23.90. Grower prices in 1983 were sharply higher than a year earlier.

F.o.b. prices for pintos, Navy beans, and Great Northerns followed the same general trends. In 1983, f.o.b. prices for pintos out of the major producing areas of Colorado, North Dakota, and Idaho were sharply below 1982. F.o.b. quotes for Michigan navy and Nebraska Great Northern beans were also below a year earlier. Although annual averages ran low for all three classes, yearend prices were high because of limited supplies.

California baby and large limas were the best f.o.b. price performers in 1983. Large limas saw yearly averages only moderately less than in 1982, while prices for baby limas were actually above the previous year.

New Year Begins On Upbeat Note

Despite little indication of export growth in early 1984, bean prices continue to look good. January grower prices were $22.10 per cwt, compared with $12 a year ago. F.o.b. prices for pintos, navys, and Great Northerns were quoted at levels 60 to 90 percent higher than in 1983. Some moderate domestic demand exists, and growers are resisting selling at lower prices. Consequently, f.o.b. prices should remain sharply above a year ago.

The outlook for dry edible beans through the first half of 1984 continues to call for substantially higher prices than in 1983. Tight supplies, rather than increased sales, seem to be the key factor in firming prices for all classes, at both the grower and f.o.b. levels. Grower prices for dry edible beans through June will likely average $22 to $26 per cwt.

Dry Peas and Lentils

Grower Prices Down in 1983

Grower prices for dry peas and lentils improved only slightly in 1983. On the whole, they averaged slightly less than in 1982, owing their sluggish performance largely to the export situation, upon which the market is so heavily dependent.

In 1983, grower prices for dry green peas averaged $9.14 per cwt, compared with $10.80 the previous year. Yellow peas were estimated at $8.11, substantially less than in 1982.

Lentil prices also lagged somewhat, undoubtedly showing the results of stiff competition from Turkey. Growers received an average of $13.72 per cwt for lentils, down 12 percent from 1982.

Although industry sources do not see any big gain for lentil exports, prices will likely remain about the same to slightly higher through early 1984, because of the sharply reduced crop. The pea market, however, expects exports to be up slightly. India appears to have good potential as an outlet for U.S. peas, particularly greens. Therefore, pea prices may recover, especially those for green peas.

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Table 1.—Growers' cash receipts from vegetable marketings

Crop	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983[1]
				Million dollars			
Potatoes	1,196	1,149	1,061	1,387	1,578	1,618	1,664
Sweetpotatoes	97	117	121	114	141	116	142
Dry beans	327	297	391	608	811	430	338
Tomatoes	908	809	1,021	918	932	1,146	1,140
Lettuce	416	597	564	565	677	722	760
Onions	258	249	316	294	507	384	345
Mushrooms	277	332	324	369	363	415	445
Other	2,407	2,722	2,980	3,398	3,806	3,673	3,916
Total	5,886	6,272	6,778	7,653	8,815	8,504	8,750

[1] Forecast.

SOURCE: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Table 2.—Indexes of prices paid and received by vegetable growers

Year	Prices paid	Prices received			
	Parity index[1]	Commercial vegetables	Ratio[2]	Potatoes, etc.[3]	Ratio[2]
	1977=100			*1977=100*	
1970	55	59	107	60	109
1971	58	65	112	56	97
1972	62	65	105	62	100
1973	71	76	107	106	149
1974	81	81	100	150	185
1975	89	92	103	108	121
1976	95	91	96	104	110
1977	100	100	100	100	100
1978	108	105	97	104	96
1979	123	110	89	92	75
1980	138	113	82	129	94
1981	150	136	91	177	118
1982	156	127	81	125	80
1983	162	141	87	143	88

[1] Prices paid by farmers for commodities and services, interest, taxes, and wages. [2] Ratio of index of prices received to index of prices paid. [3] Includes sweetpotatoes and dry edible beans.

SOURCE: Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA.

Table 3.—Vegetables and melons for fresh market: Acreage, production, and value for principal crops

Commodity	Harvested acreage			Production			Value					
							Per cwt			Total		
	1981	1982	1983[1]	1981	1982	1983[1]	1981	1982	1983[1]	1981	1982	1983[1]
	1,000 acres			*1,000 cwt*			*Dollars*			*1,000 dollars*		
Broccoli[2]	78.5	92.0	88.7	7,522	8,819	7,770	23.30	23.90	25.40	175,132	211,086	197,237
Carrots[2]	73.9	79.4	79.9	20,466	23,420	22,267	8.90	8.47	9.29	182,171	198,418	206,802
Cauliflower[2]	46.0	51.1	53.2	5,209	5,353	5,713	24.10	24.40	25.60	125,307	130,796	146,160
Celery[2]	36.7	36.4	33.4	18,628	19,139	17,587	10.80	10.20	13.30	200,622	194,280	234,764
Corn, sweet	176.9	176.3	180.8	13,800	13,696	14,083	11.60	12.20	12.50	159,874	167,548	175,596
Honeydews	19.6	24.9	22.7	3,419	3,780	3,931	15.40	14.10	13.10	52,581	51,663	51,663
Lettuce	223.6	215.1	225.4	62,622	62,777	63,813	10.90	12.00	12.50	681,470	755,496	797,038
Onions[2, 3]	111.6	125.2	119.4	35,021	41,637	37,246	14.70	8.25	10.10	475,395	306,371	343,157
Tomatoes	128.0	121.4	125.0	26,176	26,981	26,185	21.40	22.60	24.90	560,567	609,213	651,740
Total[4]	894.8	921.8	928.5	192,863	205,602	198,595	13.54	12.77	14.11	2,612,119	2,625,401	2,804,157

[1] Preliminary. [2] Includes quantities used for processing. [3] Value exceeds production not marketed because of shrinkage and loss. [4] May not add because of rounding.

SOURCE: Vegetables Annual, SRS, USDA.

Table 4.—Commercial vegetables for the fresh market: Index of prices received by farmers[1]

Period	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
							1977=100						
1972	79	67	58	68	62	62	59	63	65	57	75	70	65
1973	79	78	86	101	96	96	91	67	63	62	64	65	79
1974	69	82	67	77	86	87	77	71	71	83	85	74	77
1975	86	86	84	90	85	105	90	79	81	81	89	100	88
1976	99	90	91	95	67	79	86	81	90	96	94	87	88
1977	120	129	134	111	92	76	86	81	84	91	106	90	100
1978	103	105	112	148	120	118	106	86	89	86	89	107	106
1979	132	145	126	108	104	103	95	98	92	97	106	100	109
1980	98	93	109	118	119	111	98	103	110	105	123	129	110
1981	145	165	176	135	131	116	131	119	112	115	119	150	135
1982	187	154	126	121	113	118	115	93	88	94	120	109	120
1983[2]	96	120	141	154	141	139	109	113	121	134	131	144	129

[1] All prices reported on f.o.b. basis. [2] Preliminary.

SOURCE: Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA.

Table 5.—Fresh vegetables: Retail price index (excluding potatoes)[1]

Period	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
							1967=100						
1972	135.6	143.6	132.1	130.1	137.4	136.6	131.2	127.1	124.2	125.4	135.1	139.8	133.2
1973	146.4	150.0	157.6	163.4	168.4	168.1	163.3	160.6	129.4	133.3	139.0	138.4	151.5
1974	145.8	147.5	156.4	142.3	167.4	169.5	170.4	144.8	139.2	141.8	157.6	152.3	152.9
1975	161.5	171.0	172.8	167.0	163.9	175.4	185.4	159.3	150.5	150.1	159.5	171.2	165.6
1976	175.3	167.3	168.2	177.5	167.6	158.5	165.6	168.1	160.3	180.5	176.8	179.4	170.4
1977	190.2	241.0	234.8	249.7	208.5	184.9	178.4	177.4	172.1	175.0	185.4	192.7	199.2
1978	205.8	216.0	215.2	237.8	256.5	245.7	232.4	203.1	192.5	201.2	203.3	208.3	218.2
1979	252.8	262.8	245.3	233.4	217.0	222.8	222.2	211.0	201.2	219.7	225.7	231.8	228.8
1980	227.0	214.1	219.7	244.3	257.4	248.0	233.2	222.4	237.2	246.1	248.6	264.8	238.6
1981	268.6	283.5	308.9	303.3	265.3	255.7	261.4	259.8	251.7	247.6	253.3	242.2	266.8
1982	352.2	361.5	308.5	301.4	301.6	303.1	275.4	241.6	232.4	239.7	252.2	280.2	287.5
1983	280.7	283.8	310.2	333.6	332.9	314.2	289.4	280.5	286.7	302.9	296.0	317.3	302.4

[1] Derived by Economic Research Service from the Consumer Price Index.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 6.—Economic indicators affecting vegetable demand and prices

Item	Time period	Percent change from year earlier
Retail sales	Jan.-Nov. 1983	
Grocery stores		+4.3
Fruit stores and vegetable markets		+1.6
Eating and drinking places		+11.6
Indicated retail volume	Jan.-Nov. 1983	
Grocery stores		+3.2
Fruit stores and vegetable markets		+2.4
Eating and drinking places		+6.9
Personal consumption expenditures:		
Food and beverages (1972 dollars	1983	+3.0
	1984	1.8
Per capita disposable income	1983	+2
	1984	3.2
Retail price indexes	Jan.-Dec. 1983	
All food		+2.1
Fresh vegetables		3.6
Processed vegetables		.4
Farm-retail price spread indexes	Jan.-Dec. 1983	
Market basket		2.6
Fresh vegetables		4.1
Processed fruits and vegetables		2.5
Farm value/retail price ratio	Jan.-Dec. 1983	
Market basket		−3.2
Fresh vegetables		−.1
Processed fruits and vegetables		−7.6
ERS Marketing Cost Index	Jan.-Dec. 1983	2.7

Table 7.—Fresh vegetables: Average U.S. f.o.b. shipping point prices

Commodity	December 1982	January 1983	November 1983	December 15, 1983
		Dollars per cwt		
Carrots	11.70	12.30	14.30	15.60
Celery	7.45	7.37	16.70	22.00
Sweet corn	18.40	17.20	10.90	10.70
Lettuce	12.30	9.59	13.90	14.80
Onions	6.35	5.29	13.70	18.80
Tomatoes	20.50	18.60	20.50	16.20

[1]SOURCE: Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA.

Table 8.—Fresh vegetables: Representative prices (wholesale lots) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when available)

Market and commodity	State of origin	Unit	Tuesday nearest mid-month 1982/83 Nov. 16	1982/83 Dec. 14	1982/83 Jan. 18	1983/84 Nov. 15	1983/84 Dec. 13	1983/84 Jan. 18
			Dollars					
NEW YORK								
Beans, snap, round green type	Florida	Bu. hamper and crt.	16.00	12.50	18.00	9.50	11.50	26.50
Broccoli, bunched	California	14's crt.	14.50	11.50	9.50	10.00	12.50	13.15
Cabbage, domestic round type	Florida	1-3/4 bu. crt.	—	—	5.00	—	—	—
Cabbage, Danish type	New York	50-lb. sack	3.00	—	—	—	5.25	—
Carrots, topped, washed	California	48-1 lb. film bag ctn.	9.05	10.50	11.50	12.00	13.00	13.50
Celery, Pascal	Florida	2-4 doz. 16 in. crt.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Celery, Pascal	California	2-3 doz. 16 in. crt.	—	9.50	8.55	17.00	20.00	21.50
Corn, sweet, yellow	Florida	4-1/2 doz. crt.	8.50	10.50	11.00	—	—	18.00
Cucumbers	Florida	Bu. bskt.	16.00	10.50	—	9.50	5.00	—
Lettuce, Iceberg	Arizona	2 doz., ctn.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onions, yellow medium	New York	50 lb. sack	3.25	3.15	2.75	8.25	8.50	9.50
Peppers, green California Wonder	California	Bu. bskt.	10.00	12.50	14.50	15.00	7.50	10.00
CHICAGO								
Beans, snap, round green type	Florida	Bu. hamper	13.50	12.50	21.00	11.00	13.00	26.00
Broccoli	California	14's crt. & ctn.	7.75	9.50	9.50	10.00	13.00	11.00
Cabbage, domestic round type	Texas	1-3/4 bu. crt.	—	5.50	8.50	5.50	6.50	19.00
Carrots, topped, washed	California	48-1 lb. film bag, mesh master	8.25	11.50	12.50	11.00	13.00	12.50
Cauliflower	California	Film wrapped 12's ctn.	11.50	9.50	11.50	12.00	13.00	13.00
Celery, Pascal type	California	2-3 doz., 16 in. crt.	9.50	12.00	9.50	16.00	21.00	20.00
Corn, sweet, yellow	Florida	5 doz. crt.	8.00	12.00	10.50	8.00	7.50	—
Cucumbers	Florida	Bu. basket	16.00	11.50	17.50	11.00	10.00	12.50
Lettuce, Iceberg type	Arizona	2 doz. heads, ctn.	—	15.00	8.50	—	11.00	8.50
Onions, yellow, large	Idaho	50 lb. sack	5.25	5.25	4.85	8.00	13.50	14.00
Onions, yellow, medium	Midwestern	50 lb. sack	4.37	4.15	3.80	7.50	8.00	9.00
Peppers, green, California Wonder, large	Florida	Bu. basket	—	13.50	18.50	—	10.00	14.50
Tomatoes, greenhouse, medium	Midwestern	8 lb. bu. basket	—	—	—	—	—	—

SOURCE: Weekly summary of terminal market prices, AMS, USDA.

Table 9.—Fresh vegetables: Reported winter acreage of principal crops

Seasonal group and crop	Area for harvest 1983 major States	1984 Indicated major states	1984 Percent of 1982
	1,000 acres		*Percent*
Broccoli[1]	19.8	21.8	110
Carrots[1]	24.9	23.4	94
Cauliflower[1]	7.8	7.7	99
Celery[1]	8.5	7.9	93
Sweet corn	10.4	8.9	86
Lettuce	58.6	63.4	108
Tomatoes	15.3	16.3	107
Total seven vegetables[2]	145.3	149.4	103

[1] Includes fresh market and processing. [2] May not add to total because of rounding.

SOURCE: Vegetables, SRS, USDA.

Table 10.—Shipments of major fresh vegetables, Oct.-Dec.

Item	Year 1982	Year 1983	1983 as percentage of 1982
	1,000 cwt		
Lettuce	12,803	13,767	108
Tomatoes	5,713	6,550	115
Onions	6,079	6,787	112
Celery	4,428	4,315	97
Carrots	2,481	2,544	102
Cabbage	2,088	2,627	126
Peppers	1,364	1,478	108
Cucumbers	2,542	2,109	83
Sweet corn	206	616	299
Broccoli	1,319	1,571	119
Cauliflower	987	1,069	108
Total	40,010	43,433	109

SOURCE: AMS, USDA, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables: Weekly Summary of Shipments and Arrivals.

Table 11.—Fresh vegetables: Retail price, marketing margin, and farm value per unit, sold in Baltimore, indicated months

Commodity, month, and retail unit	Retail price	Marketing margin		Farm value[1, 2]	
		Absolute	Percentage of retail price	Absolute	Percentage of retail price
	Cents		*Percent*	*Cents*	*Percent*
Carrots (lb.)					
November 1983	37.0	23.6	64	13.4	36
October 1983	42.0	26.4	63	15.6	37
November 1982	29.0	20.5	71	8.5	29
Celery (lb.)					
November 1983	39.1	20.3	52	18.8	48
October 1983	32.6	23.2	71	9.4	29
November 1982	24.5	17.3	71	7.2	29
Lettuce (head)					
November 1983	74.0	48.2	65	25.8	35
October 1983	74.0	33.7	46	40.3	54
November 1982	64.0	50.6	79	13.4	21
Onions, dry yellow (lb.)					
November 1983	35.0	20.9	60	14.1	40
October 1983	33.0	19.5	59	13.5	41
November 1982	18.0	13.0	72	5.0	28
Potatoes, round white (lb.)					
November 1983	16.9	11.6	69	5.3	31
October 1983	23.8	18.7	79	5.1	21
November 1982	15.8	11.0	70	4.8	30
Potatoes, Russet (lb.)					
November 1983	47.0	29.8	63	17.2	37
October 1983	47.0	28.3	60	18.7	40
November 1982	45.0	31.4	70	13.6	30
Sweetpotatoes (lb.)					
November 1983	40.0	14.5	36	25.5	64
October 1983	37.0	14.8	40	22.2	60
November 1982	30.0	20.8	69	9.2	31

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[1] For quantity of product equivalent to retail unit sold to consumers; because of waste and spoilage during marketing, equivalent quantity exceeds retail unit. [2] Production areas: Carrots-California; Celery-California; Lettuce-California; Onions-New York; Potatoes, round white-New York; Potatoes, Russet-Idaho; and Sweetpotatoes-North Carolina.

Table 12.—Fresh vegetables: 1983 representative truck rates for selected items[1]

Commodity, area, and city	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Dollars per package											
Cabbage (wirebound crate)												
Southern Florida to:												
Atlanta	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	—	—	—	—	—	1.12	1.12
Chicago	2.67	2.67	2.50	2.50	2.50	—	—	—	—	—	2.68	2.68
New York City	2.67	2.67	2.50	2.50	2.50	—	—	—	—	—	2.56	2.56
Rio Grande Valley, Texas to:												
Atlanta	1.82	2.53	1.80	1.81	1.81	2.07	—	—	—	1.85	1.92	1.92
Chicago	1.72	1.88	2.23	2.23	2.23	2.38	—	—	—	2.30	2.38	2.38
Dallas	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.26	—	—	—	1.00	1.08	1.08
New York City	2.96	3.76	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.69	—	—	—	3.23	3.31	3.33
Carrots (48/1-lb. film)												
California points to:[2]												
Atlanta	2.77	2.85	2.85	3.00	2.43	2.75	3.88	3.62	3.31	3.19	2.88	3.12
Chicago	2.27	2.40	2.27	2.47	2.25	2.69	3.62	3.56	2.88	2.88	2.38	2.31
New York City	3.40	3.47	3.47	3.40	3.19	3.75	4.94	4.88	3.81	3.75	3.45	3.25
Los Angeles	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70
Rio Grande Valley, Texas to:												
Atlanta	1.48	2.06	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.68	—	—	—	—	1.50	1.56
Chicago	1.75	2.56	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.75	—	—	—	—	1.87	1.94
Dallas	.88	.88	.88	.88	.88	1.03	—	—	—	—	.81	.88
New York City	2.41	3.69	2.62	2.62	2.62	3.00	—	—	—	—	2.62	2.69
Celery (wirebound crate)												
Southern California to:												
Atlanta	3.00	3.33	3.08	3.08	3.25	3.42	5.00	5.08	4.25	3.83	3.42	3.33
Chicago	2.83	3.25	2.91	2.18	2.96	3.25	4.42	4.50	3.17	3.08	2.92	2.92
New York City	4.25	5.00	4.33	4.25	4.42	5.00	6.83	6.67	5.00	4.92	4.50	4.17
Salinas-Watsonville, California to:												
Atlanta	—	—	—	—	3.25	3.67	5.16	4.83	4.42	4.25	3.83	4.00
Chicago	—	—	—	—	3.00	3.58	4.83	4.75	3.83	3.83	3.17	3.05
New York City	—	—	—	—	4.33	5.00	6.58	6.50	5.08	5.00	4.58	4.33
Southern Florida to:												
Atlanta	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.13	1.13	1.13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicago	2.67	2.67	2.37	2.53	2.37	2.37	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City	2.67	2.67	2.37	2.53	2.37	2.37	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corn (wirebound crate)												
Southern Florida to:												
Chicago	1.86	1.89	1.87	1.87	1.87	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City	1.87	1.89	1.87	1.87	1.87	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cucumbers (1-1/9-bu. crate)												
Southern Florida to:												
Chicago	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.33	—	—	—	—	3.58	3.58
New York City	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.33	—	—	—	—	3.42	3.42
Nogales, Arizona (Mexican imports) to:												
Chicago	2.70	2.67	2.56	2.70	2.78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City	3.73	3.87	3.44	3.87	3.73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lettuce (24-head ctn.)												
California points to:[2]												
Atlanta	2.25	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.44	2.75	3.88	3.62	3.31	3.19	2.87	2.43
Chicago	2.12	2.25	2.25	2.31	2.25	2.69	3.62	3.56	2.88	2.88	2.38	2.25
Dallas	1.56	1.94	1.75	1.69	1.94	2.19	2.94	2.94	2.50	2.56	2.12	1.88
Los Angeles	.66	.66	.66	.66	1.02	1.02	1.02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New York City	3.19	3.25	3.25	3.19	3.25	3.75	4.94	4.88	3.81	3.75	3.44	3.19
Onions, dry (50-lb. sack)												
Western Michigan to:												
Atlanta	1.02	.97	1.04	1.00	—	—	—	—	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05
Chicago	.61	.50	.58	.61	—	—	—	—	.61	.61	.62	.62
Western & Central New York to:												
New York City	.38	.39	.38	.75	—	—	—	—	.61	.65	.65	.65

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 12.—Fresh vegetables: 1983 representative truck rates for selected items[1]--Continued

Commodity, area, and city	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
						Dollars per package						
Onions, dry (50 lb. sack)												
Rio Grande Valley, Texas to:												
Atlanta	—	1.32	1.41	1.23	1.46	1.68	1.55	1.55	—	—	—	—
Chicago	—	1.59	1.70	1.66	1.81	1.74	1.65	1.65	—	—	—	—
Dallas	—	.82	.82	.80	.80	.68	.77	.78	—	—	—	—
New York City	—	2.53	2.62	2.34	2.34	2.53	4.94	4.88	3.81	—	—	—
Idaho to:												
Atlanta	2.38	2.38	2.31	—	—	—	—	—	2.55	2.68	2.55	2.71
Chicago	1.78	1.88	1.75	—	—	—	—	—	1.88	2.07	1.88	1.94
Los Angeles	1.18	1.23	1.18	—	—	—	—	—	1.18	1.32	1.32	1.18
Peppers, green (1-1/9-bu. crate)												
Southern Florida to:												
Chicago	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	—	—	—	—	2.04	2.04
New York City	1.90	1.86	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	—	—	—	—	1.95	1.95
Nogales, Arizona (Mexican imports) to:												
Chicago	1.83	1.81	1.74	1.83	1.88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City	2.52	2.63	2.33	2.63	2.52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Potatoes (100-lb. sack)												
Idaho Falls, Idaho to:												
Atlanta	4.52	4.52	4.52	4.40	4.52	4.52	—	—	—	4.99	4.99	5.25
Chicago	3.45	3.45	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.21	—	—	—	3.71	3.58	3.58
Dallas	3.45	3.45	3.57	3.57	3.69	3.69	—	—	—	2.10	2.10	2.10
Presque Isle, Maine to:												
Atlanta	3.16	3.85	3.96	3.59	3.59	—	—	—	—	—	3.21	3.43
New York City	2.19	2.54	2.38	2.38	2.35	—	—	—	—	—	2.19	2.30
Red River Valley (Minn.-N.D.) to:												
Chicago	2.30	2.36	2.20	2.41	—	—	—	—	—	2.27	2.10	2.10
Long Island, New York to:												
Atlanta	1.61	1.61	1.70	1.70	—	—	—	—	2.00	2.00	2.10	2.10
New York City	.74	.73	.79	.79	—	—	—	—	.80	.80	.80	.80
Western & Central New York to:												
Atlanta	2.32	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	—	—	—	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
New York	1.65	1.65	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	—	—	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Southern Oregon to:												
Los Angeles	2.00	1.95	1.90	1.90	—	—	—	—	2.00	2.00	2.35	2.35
Yakima, Washington to:												
Atlanta	NA	NA	NA	NA	—	—	—	—	6.47	6.74	6.74	6.74
Chicago	NA	NA	3.93	3.93	4.05	—	—	5.06	5.06	5.34	4.92	4.92
Los Angeles	2.59	2.59	2.59	2.59	2.44	—	—	—	2.67	3.24	3.24	2.81
New York City	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	—	—	—	6.75	8.15	6.78	6.78
Madison, Wisconsin to:												
Atlanta	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.73	—	—	—	—	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
Chicago	1.01	1.06	1.01	1.04	—	—	—	—	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13
Sweetpotatoes (50-lb. crate)												
Raleigh, North Carolina to:												
Atlanta	.88	.75	.75	.75	.75	.88	—	—	.82	.82	.97	.88
Chicago	1.22	1.12	1.25	1.25	1.25	—	—	—	1.50	1.50	1.30	1.30
New York City	1.05	1.04	1.05	1.05	1.04	1.08	—	—	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08
Tomatoes, green (25-lb. ctn.)												
Southern Florida to:												
Atlanta	1.07	1.07	.73	.73	.73	.71	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicago	1.27	1.48	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.33	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.41	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nogales Arizona (Mexican imports) to:												
Chicago	1.10	1.10	1.17	1.20	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	1.61	1.48	1.67	1.61	1.77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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[1] Reported from a sample of shippers and/or truck brokers in specified areas for shipments during the first week of the month. [2] Imperial Valley Jan.-Apr., Dec., Salinas-Watsonville: May-Dec. NA = Not available.

Table 13.—Processing vegetables: Acreage, production, and season-average price per ton

Commodity	Harvested acreage			Production			Price per ton		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
	1,000 acres			*1,000 tons*			*Dollars*		
Beans, snap									
Canning	162	144	140	488	451	409	162.00	158.00	153.00
Freezing	56	60	57	185	194	178	176.00	184.00	178.00
Corn, sweet[2]									
Canning	274	290	266	1,546	1,614	1,325	63.20	57.10	58.30
Freezing	127	157	132	832	1,127	886	62.90	67.40	62.00
Peas, green[1]									
Canning	174	151	155	271	266	217	226.00	215.00	221.00
Freezing	119	153	147	184	231	199	206.00	240.00	213.00
Tomatoes	254	295	292	5,716	7,299	7,032	67.50	71.60	67.60
Broccoli	79	92	89	150	170	118	376.00	390.00	384.00
Carrots	74	79	80	366	420	396	55.20	53.10	56.30
Cauliflower	46	51	53	87	98	98	242.00	252.00	257.00
Total[3]	1,365	1,472	1,411	9,824	11,867	10,859	85.87	86.21	81.49

[1] Production and price on a shelled basis. [2] Corn in the husk. [3] May not add to total because of rounding.

SOURCE: Vegetables Annual, CRB, SRS.

Table 14.—Processed vegetables: Quarterly retail and wholesale price indexes

Year	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Annual
		Retail price index of processed vegetables (December 1977=100)			
1978	101.7	102.8	104.6	106.0	103.8
1979	107.5	108.5	110.8	111.2	109.5
1980	113.9	115.3	118.8	122.0	117.5
1981	125.6	130.4	135.4	136.1	131.9
1982	137.8	138.8	140.1	138.7	138.9
1983	138.0	138.1	139.9	141.9	139.5
		Wholesale price index of canned vegetables (1967=100)			
1978	173.4	177.1	181.3	183.0	178.7
1979	184.0	185.6	189.1	188.0	186.7
1980	186.8	190.6	198.9	207.3	195.9
1981	213.7	223.5	232.1	239.0	227.1
1982	241.7	242.9	241.8	241.9	241.8
1983	242.9	243.9	247.9	252.5	246.8
		Wholesale price index of frozen vegetables (1967=100)			
1978	196.3	197.4	203.4	206.2	200.9
1979	206.1	207.6	213.5	216.5	210.9
1980	214.6	220.5	227.5	226.6	222.3
1981	228.7	249.7	263.0	270.8	253.1
1982	275.7	278.7	282.2	283.5	280.0
1983	284.1	284.1	284.2	283.1	283.9

SOURCE: Consumer Price Index and Producer Price Index, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 15.—Frozen vegetables: Cold storage holdings

Commodity	Oct. 1			Percent change from a year earlier
	1981	1982	1983[1]	
	Million pounds			*Percent*
Asparagus	9	11	10	91
Lima beans	62	82	91	111
Snap beans	233	260	279	107
Broccoli	104	130	87	67
Brussels sprouts	25	18	14	78
Carrots	48	93	123	132
Cauliflower	38	47	51	108
Sweet corn	412	597	620	118
Mixed vegetables	41	48	50	104
Okra	38	58	63	109
Onions	26	29	28	97
Blackeyed peas	9	12	7	58
Green peas	295	341	333	98
Peas and carrots	10	12	10	83
Spinach	91	79	54	68
Squash	39	50	53	106
Southern greens	23	27	16	60
Other vegetables	175	202	165	82
Total vegetables[2]	1,678	2,096	2,054	98
Potatoes	564	627	637	102
Grand total[2]	2,242	2,723	2,691	99

[1] Preliminary. [2] May not add to total because of rounding.

SOURCE: Cold Storage, SRS, USDA.

Table 16.—Canned vegetables: Carryover, pack, seasonal supply, and disappearance

Commodity and season	Carry-over	Pack	Seasonal supply	Total seasonal shipments
	Million cases, 24/303's			
Lima beans				
1979/80	.5	3.1	3.6	3.0
1980/81	.6	2.8	3.4	2.8
1981/82	.7	2.6	3.3	2.7
1982/83	.5	2.3	2.8	2.5
1983/84	.3			
Snap beans				
1979/80	6.2	65.1	71.3	60.0
1980/81	11.3	60.9	72.2	56.3
1981/82	15.9	51.6	67.5	55.1
1982/83	12.4	47.8	60.2	52.3
1983/84	7.9			
Beets				
1979/80	2.9	15.1	18.0	11.3
1980/81	6.7	11.3	18.0	12.2
1981/82	5.8	9.6	15.4	11.3
1982/83	4.1	10.2	14.3	10.7
1983/84	4.3			
Sweet corn				
1979/80	9.8	60.0	69.8	60.1
1980/81	9.7	50.6	60.3	55.6
1981/82	4.7	57.9	62.6	55.3
1982/83	7.3	60.5	67.8	56.6
1983/84	11.2	51.6	62.8	
Green peas				
1979/80	1.6	36.5	38.1	31.9
1980/81	6.2	30.1	36.3	30.1
1981/82	6.2	27.3	33.5	27.7
1982/83	5.8	24.8	30.6	27.3
1983/84	3.2	20.8	24.0	
Sauerkraut				
1979/80	2.2	11.7	13.9	11.5
1980/81	2.4	10.8	13.2	11.2
1981/82	2.0	12.1	14.1	10.9
1982/83	3.2	10.9	14.1	9.9
1983/84	4.2			
Tomato juice				
1979/80	6.2	31.5	37.7	31.2
1980/81	6.5	27.6	34.1	31.1
1981/82	3.0	17.5	20.5	17.3
1982/83	3.2	24.0	27.2	22.2
1983/84	5.0			
Tomatoes				
1979/80	14.6	52.1	66.7	54.4
1980/81	12.3	53.1	65.4	55.2
1981/82	10.2	52.8	63.0	54.4
1982/83	8.6	63.1	71.7	57.2
1983/84	14.1			
Total				
1979/80	44.0	275.1	319.2	263.5
1980/81	55.7	247.2	302.9	254.2
1981/82	48.5	231.4	279.9	235.9
1982/83	45.1	243.4	288.5	238.7
1983/84	50.2	[1]210-225	[1]260-275	

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[1] ERS projections.

SOURCE: National Food Processors Association and National Kraut Packers Association.

Table 17.—Frozen vegetables: Carryover, pack, seasonal supply, and disappearance

Commodity and season	Carry-over	Pack	Seasonal supply	Total seasonal shipments
		Million pounds		
Broccoli				
1979/80	60.2	298.6	358.8	280.1
1980/81	78.7	290.7	369.4	293.1
1981/82	76.3	306.8	383.1	327.6
1982/83	55.5	335.5	391.0	302.5
1983/84	88.5			
Lima beans				
1979/80	42.3	124.3	166.6	108.0
1980/81	58.6	85.9	144.5	120.5
1981/82	24.0	88.8	112.8	98.8
1982/83	14.0	123.7	137.7	110.3
1983/84	27.4			
Snap beans				
1979/80	73.4	273.3	346.8	255.6
1980/81	91.2	243.9	335.1	254.3
1981/82	80.9	257.4	338.3	269.5
1982/83	68.7	293.3	362.1	275.7
1983/84	86.4	248.7	335.0	
Cauliflower				
1979/80	44.3	101.1	145.4	104.8
1980/81	40.6	84.8	125.4	97.8
1981/82	27.6	105.2	132.8	109.5
1982/83	23.3	111.6	134.9	98.6
1983/84	36.3			
Carrots				
1979/80	75.6	263.1	338.7	245.2
1980/81	93.5	191.2	284.7	227.3
1981/82	57.4	269.8	327.2	252.2
1982/83	75.0	296.7	371.7	228.9
1983/84	142.8			
Sweet corn				
1979/80	154.8	580.1	734.9	614.6
1980/81	120.3	529.1	644.4	594.6
1981/82	54.8	619.4	674.2	610.2
1982/83	64.0	834.3	898.3	706.0
1983/84	192.3	647.1	839.4	
Green peas				
1979/80	82.9	427.5	510.4	387.9
1980/81	122.5	315.6	438.1	369.2
1981/82	68.8	333.9	402.7	347.7
1982/83	55.0	404.8	459.8	367.3
1983/84	92.5	344.2	436.7	
Spinach				
1979/80	19.1	181.3	200.4	170.0
1980/81	30.3	169.3	199.6	166.6
1981/82	33.1	183.6	216.7	176.0
1982/83	40.7	150.7	191.4	162.7
1983/84	28.7			
Total				
1979/80	552.6	2,249.3	2,802.0	2,166.3
1980/81	635.7	1,910.5	2,546.2	2,123.3
1981/82	422.9	2,164.9	2,587.8	2,191.5
1982/83	396.3	2,550.6	2,946.9	2,252.0
1983/84	694.9	[1]2,100-2,130	[1]2,795-2,825	

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[1] ERS projections.

SOURCES: Carryover, Statistical Reporting Service; Pack, American Frozen Food Institute.

Table 18.—Processed vegetables: Wholesale prices of selected items[1]

Commodity	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1984	Percent change from a year earlier
	Dollars per case		*Percent*
CANNED VEGETABLES:			
Snap beans			
24/303	6.40-6.80	6.50	98
6/10	8.75-9.00	9.75	110
Sweet corn			
24/303	7.25-7.50	8.25	112
6/10	11.75-12.00	12.25-13.00	106
Green peas			
24/303	6.25	8.50-9.50	140
6/10	10.00-10.50	12.75-13.25	127
Whole tomatoes			
24/303	7.93	7.93	100
6/10	12.05	12.05	100
Tomato paste			
6/10	24.10	23.10	
55-gallon drums (cents per pound)	.56	.56	100
FROZEN VEGETABLES[1]:			
Snap beans			
Retail	7.95	7.95	100
Foodservice	.45-.50	.45-.50	100
Sweet corn, cut			
Retail	7.80	7.80	100
Foodservice	.49	.49	100
Sweet corn, cob			
Retail	10.64-10.65	9.75-10.00	93
Foodservice[2]	9.38-9.40	8.00-8.50	88
Green peas			
Retail	8.20	8.20	100
Foodservice	.51	.51	100
Broccoli, spears			
Retail	10.40-10.55	9.95-10.25	96
Foodservice	.50-.55	.50-.57	104

[1] Retail-size prices are dollars per case of 24/10-ounce (or 9-ounce) packages. Foodservice case prices are in terms of dollars per pound for 12/2-1/2-pound packages.

[2] Price per case.

SOURCE: American Institute of Food Distribution.

Table 19.—Potatoes: January 1 total stocks by areas, 15 major States

Crop year	Eastern States	Central States	Western States	Total[1]
		Million cwt		
1974	34.5	35.0	90.6	160.1
1975	26.5	27.4	102.4	156.3
1976	26.5	29.1	116.7	172.3
1977	28.1	36.7	110.5	175.3
1978	25.7	40.3	127.5	193.5
1979	29.4	33.7	112.9	176.0
1980	22.5	26.2	98.0	146.7
1981	26.0	33.2	105.4	164.6
1982	28.5	36.1	114.1	178.7
1983	22.1	35.0	104.1	161.2

[1] May not add to total because of rounding.

SOURCE: Potato Stocks, SRS.

Table 20.—Potatoes used for processing in major States[1]

Season	To January 1	Entire season
	1,000 cwt	
1977/78	47,730	123,975
1978/79	49,915	124,265
1979/80	41,754	115,645
1980/81	41,325	99,950
1981/82	51,749	127,004
1982/83	48,710	122,750
1983/84	47,885	

[1] Includes Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Maine, North Dakota, Minnesota, and Michigan during 1977/78 through 1980/81. Also includes Wisconsin beginning in 1981/82.

SOURCE: Potatoes and Sweetpotatoes, Annual and Estimated Potato Stocks, SRS.

Table 21.—Potatoes: U.S. quarterly and season-average prices received by growers

Year	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Season average[1]
			Dollars per cwt		
1977	3.52	4.31	4.19	3.10	3.55
1978	3.23	4.15	5.04	3.07	3.38
1979	2.93	2.97	3.42	3.33	3.43
1980	3.35	3.77	6.66	5.51	6.55
1981	7.67	8.59	7.19	4.36	5.41
1982	4.84	6.30	5.52	3.73	4.45
1983	3.72	5.57	6.62	5.01	5.69

[1] Season-average price of crop in indicated year.

SOURCE: Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA.

Table 22.—Quarterly retail price index of potatoes

Year	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Season average
			1967=100		
1977	185.1	232.3	219.8	178.6	203.9
1978	186.7	211.3	256.0	193.3	211.8
1979	195.4	207.6	212.1	197.9	203.2
1980	203.5	219.4	316.9	295.4	258.8
1981	346.7	392.3	373.0	287.8	350.0
1982	295.7	323.8	323.8	242.0	296.3
1983	239.3	281.9	333.0	313.2	291.8

SOURCE: Consumer Price Index, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 23.—Shipping point prices for potatoes

Variety and shipping point	1982/83 November 13	1982/83 December 18	1982/83 January 10	1983/84 November 14	1983/84 December 19	1983/84 January 9
	Dollars per cwt					
Round whites						
Maine[1]	2.76	2.46	2.56	6.78	7.26	8.26
Long Island[1]	4.62	4.10	4.14	8.76	9.04	10.52
Michigan[1]	4.00	—	3.90	—	—	9.76
Round reds						
Colorado[2]	7.00	6.50	6.25	7.75	6.50	8.75
Red River Valley[2]	6.42	5.47	5.13	6.00	6.38	9.00
Russets						
Idaho[3]	12.50	11.50	10.50	15.50	19.00	25.00
Washington[4]	3.75	3.78	6.94	4.75	5.75	4.15
Wisconsin[3]	10.26	9.75	9.75	18.00	17.50	23.50

[1] 50-pound sack. [2] 100-pound sack. [3] 70-80-90 count cartons (50 pounds) [4] 100-pound sack, nonsize A's.

SOURCE: Weekly summary of shipping point prices, AMS, USDA.

Table 24.—Sweetpotatoes: Shipping point prices and wholesale prices at New York and Chicago

Item	State	Unit	Week ended 1981/82 Nov. 7	1981/82 Dec. 12	1981/82 Jan. 9	1982/83 Nov. 6	1982/83 Dec. 11	1982/83 Jan. 10	1983/84 Nov. 7	1983/84 Dec. 12	1983/84 Jan. 16
			Dollars								
F.o.b. shipping point											
Porto Rico type	S.W. Louisiana	50-lb. ctn. & crt., U.S. No. 1	10.62	12.25	12.00	5.50	7.00	6.50	10.00	—	11.37
Jewels	Eastern North Carolina	50-lb. ctn. & crt., U.S. No. 1	10.75	10.41	9.25	4.25	5.00	4.50	11.00	12.00	12.50

Item	State	Unit	Tuesday nearest mid-month 1981/82 Nov. 17	1981/82 Dec. 15	1981/82 Jan. 12	1982/83 Nov. 16	1982/83 Dec. 14	1982/83 Jan. 11	1983/84 Nov. 15	1983/84 Dec. 13	1983/84 Jan. 17
			Dollars								
Terminal markets											
New York											
Porto Rico, cured	North Carolina	50-lb. ctn.	13.50	12.00	11.75	5.50	5.50	5.75	13.50	12.50	13.50
Chicago											
Porto Rico, cured	Louisiana	50-lb. crt.	14.25	14.00	13.00	7.50	—	7.50	12.75	—	14.50

SOURCE: F.o.b. prices are simple averages of the range of daily prices, compiled from Market News Service reports. The market prices are representative prices for Tuesday of each week and are submitted by the Market News Service representative at each market.

Table 25.—Quarterly grower prices for mushrooms at Kennett Square, Pennsylvania[1]

Year and type	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Season average[1]
	Cents per pound				
Fresh					
1981	67	69	70	62	68
1982	64	65	71	68	67
1983	70	70	72	76	72
Processing					
1981	63	57	53	46	55
1982	49	49	49	47	49
1983	61	58	64	70	63

[1] Number 1, clean-cut mushrooms (in bulk for repackaging, fresh mushrooms).

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Table 26—Canned mushroom imports, total and selected countries, indicated period

Countries	July-June 1981-1982	July-June 1982-1983	July-Nov. 1982	July-Nov. 1983
	Million pounds			
China, Peoples' Republic of	33.5	42.9	18.0	13.2
China, Republic of (Taiwan)	30.0	41.2	18.8	21.3
Hong Kong	21.4	16.8	5.5	5.8
Korea, Republic of	6.5	7.3	1.7	2.5
Other	3.5	5.2	1.7	3.5
World total	94.9	113.4	45.7	46.3

Table 27.—Dry edible beans: U.S. quarterly and season-average prices received by growers

Year	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Season average[1]
			Dollars per cwt		
1977	14.87	16.93	15.50	22.90	20.20
1978	21.73	19.53	16.40	16.57	17.30
1979	17.30	18.73	20.73	21.50	22.80
1980	24.76	23.03	25.53	26.00	27.60
1981	28.60	34.20	28.33	23.23	21.00
1982	19.70	18.17	15.67	13.73	13.80
1983	12.07	14.83	21.86	23.90	23.40

[1] Season-average price of crop in indicated year.

SOURCE: Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA.

Table 28.—U.S. pulse exports

Crop/variety	Total seasonal[1]			1983 as percentage of 1982
	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	
		Million pounds		
Dry beans				
Navy	222.9	177.0	196.5	111
Great Northern	141.5	154.8	151.8	98
Pinto	698.0	845.8	31.5	4
Other	412.6	516.5	246.5	48
Total	1,475.0	1,694.1	626.3	37
Dry peas	237.5	247.8	315.0	127
Lentils	150.4	158.7	110.1	69
Total pulses	1,862.9	2,100.6	1,051.3	50

[1] September-August crop year.

SOURCE: Bureau of Census.

Table 29.—U.S. exports of dried edible beans by country of destination

Country	Marketing year beginning		
	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1981	Sept. 1982
		1,000 cwt	
United Kingdom[1]	1,469.7	1,258.4	1,380.7
Netherlands	520.6	585.8	662.9
Algeria	459.2	266.0	437.1
Canada	434.8	649.7	393.0
Japan	721.4	630.2	422.5
Mexico	7,801.7	9,869.7	18.7
France	287.6	323.1	385.6
Venezuela	208.0	265.5	115.3
Australia	76.9	66.9	99.0
Other countries	3,263.4	2,973.3	2,102.3
Total U.S. exports	15,243.3	16,888.6	6,017.1

[1] Includes Northern Ireland.

SOURCE: Bean Market News, AMS, USDA.

Table 30.—U.S. export of dry peas and lentils by country of destination

Country	Marketing year beginning September		
	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
		Metric tons	
Brazil	4,255	8,643	6,122
Canada	8,094	12,680	5,618
Colombia	23,594	29,759	39,891
Peru	11,756	7,981	12,374
Venezuela	11,769	13,375	11,333
Italy	4,703	5,831	6,487
Spain	5,663	5,922	9,184
Germany, Fed. Republic of	6,796	9,729	9,513
Portugal	28	16	36
United Kingdom	8,123	7,849	13,524
India	11,431	5,123	11,119
Japan	8,773	3,413	6,074
Taiwan	13,621	9,817	15,879
Algeria	—	23,916	4,670
Other	8,556	37,367	35,587
World	127,162	181,421	189,411

Table 31.—Beans, dry edible: Production by commercial classes[1]

Class	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983[2]
			1,000 cwt			
White:						
Pea, navy	5,604	5,858	5,717	5,550	7,937	4,618
Great Northern	1,863	1,998	2,112	2,686	2,736	1,940
Small white[3]	203	190	186	312	236	129
Total, white	7,670	8,046	8,015	8,548	10,909	6,687
Colored:						
Pink	687	817	1,750	1,941	872	636
Pinto	5,638	6,051	10,008	14,029	6,980	4,106
Red kidney	1,827	1,602	1,757	1,542	2,036	987
Small red	366	506	646	610	489	302
Cranberry	361	310	330	320	420	374
Black turtle soup	168	288	1,451	2,244	236	46
Total, colored	9,047	9,574	15,942	20,686	11,033	6,451
Lima:						
Large	458	529	758	639	580	486
Baby	512	656	447	661	530	485
Total, lima	970	1,185	1,205	1,300	1,110	971
Other:						
Blackeye	778	943	698	875	1,050	608
Garbanzo	101	152	67	50	60	47
Other[4]	369	573	468	724	887	490
Total, other	1,248	1,668	1,233	1,649	1,997	1,145
United States	18,935	20,473	26,395	32,183	25,049	15,254

[1] Excludes beans grown for garden seed. [2] Preliminary. [3] Includes flat small white. [4] Includes yelloweye.

SOURCE: Crop Production, SRS, USDA.

Table 32.—Dry edible beans: Production in selected States, by major classes

Type	MI	ID	WY	NE	WA	CO	NY	CA	Other[1]	Total	
										1983[2]	1982
						1,000 cwt					
Peas, navy	3,750	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	868	4,618	7,937
Great northern	—	192	28	—	—	—	—	—	1,720	1,940	2,736
Pinto	26	553	296	433	78	1,398	—	—	1,322	4,106	6,980
Red kidney	207	16	—	35	—	—	259	400	70	987	2,036
Small red	—	147	—	—	155	—	—	—	—	302	489
Large lima	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	486	—	486	580
Baby lima	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	485	—	485	530
Small white[3]	—	—	—	—	93	—	—	36	—	129	236
Blackeye	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	608	—	608	1,050
Other	165	115	—	—	7	18	31	110	44	490	887
Pink	—	429	—	—	22	—	—	185	—	636	872
Cranberry	374	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	374	420
Garbanzo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	47	60
Black turtle soup	28	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	46	236
U.S. total	4,550	1,452	324	468	373	1,416	290	2,357	4,024	15,254	25,049

[1] Includes Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, and Utah. [2] Preliminary. [3] Includes flat small white.

SOURCE: Crop Production, Annual Summary, SRS, USDA.

Table 33.—Dry edible beans: Dealer prices for selected classes[1]

Class and area	Jan. 11, 1983	Jan. 10, 1984
	Dollars per cwt	
Pintos		
Colorado	13.37	22.75
Idaho	13.75	22.25
North Dakota-Minnesota	12.25	21.25
Great Northerns		
W. Nebraska-E. Wyoming	15.62	25.50
Pea (Navy) beans		
Michigan	13.75	26.00
N. Dakota-Minnesota	13.25	25.00
California		
Large lima	32.00	47.50
Baby lima	26.00	25.75
Red kidney	20.50	41.50

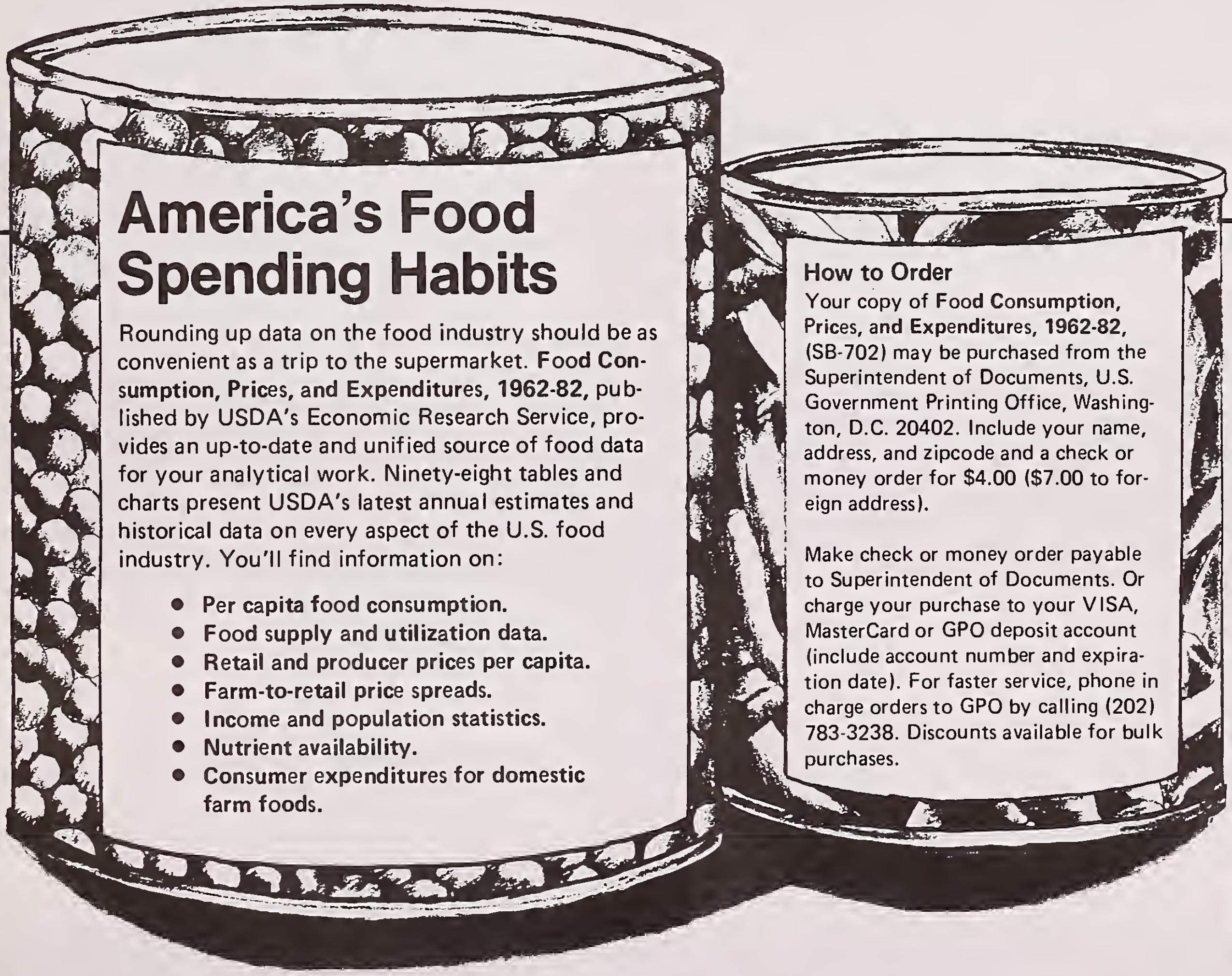
[1] F.o.b. dealer selling prices for carlots and trucklots, basis U.S. No. 1, cleaned and bagged.

SOURCE: Bean Market News, AMS, Denver.

Table 34.—Grower prices of dry edible peas and lentils

Crop	1982			1983		
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Dollars per cwt					
Green peas	9.25	9.25	9.00	9.15	9.00	9.00
Yellow peas	8.15	8.00	8.00	8.10	7.90	7.65
Lentils	14.40	13.50	13.00	16.30	14.75	15.25

SOURCE: Bean Market News, AMS, Denver.



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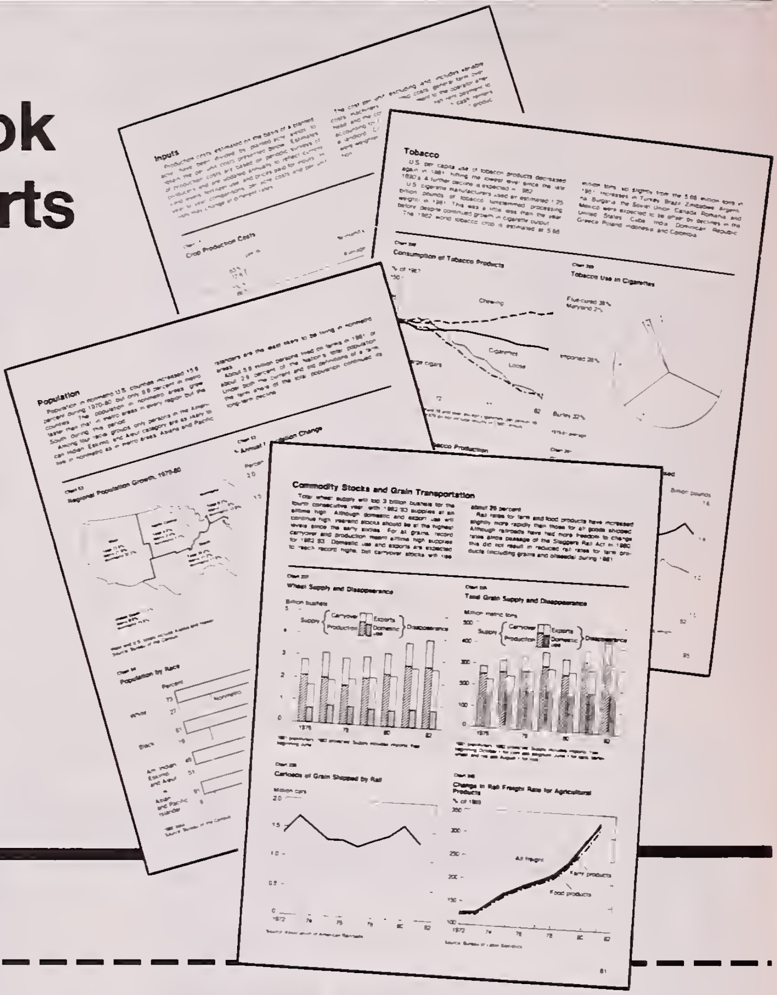

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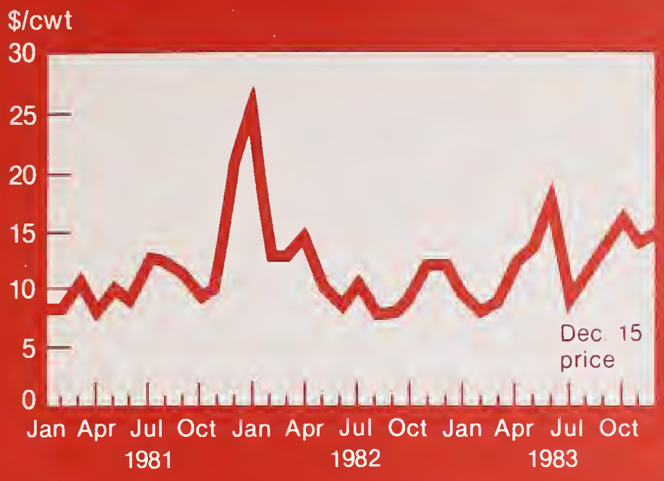

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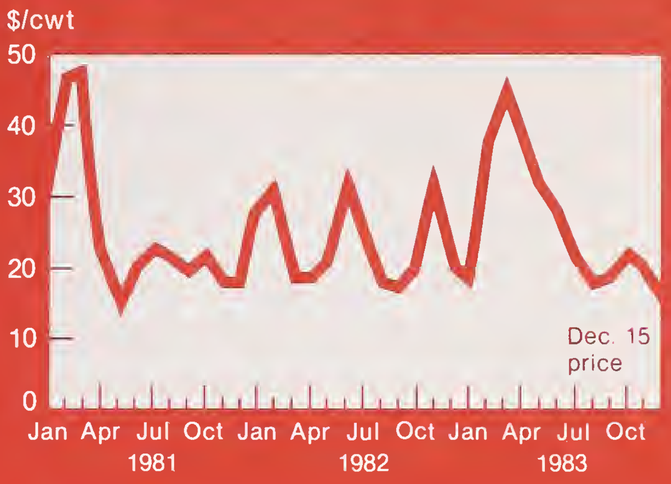

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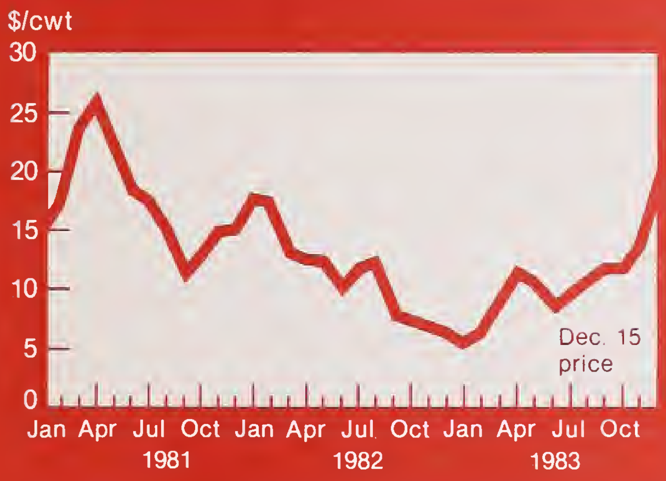

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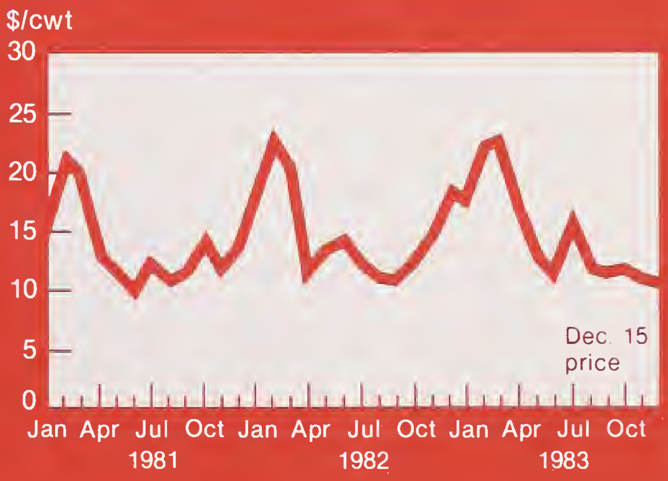
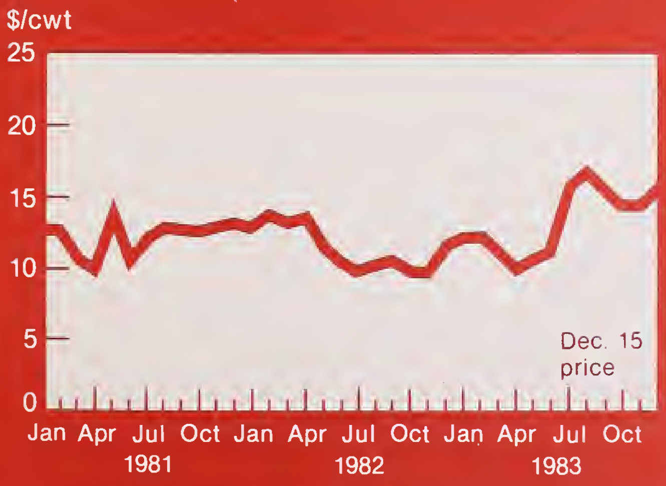


Carrots



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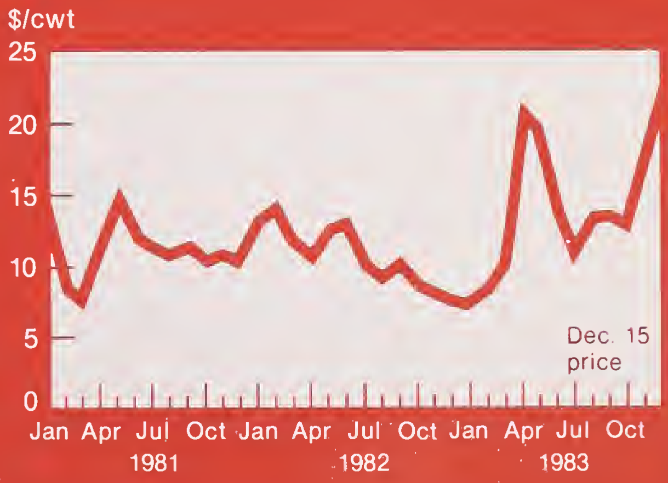

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